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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE, AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1779.

PHILADELPHIA.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, NOVEMBER 16, 1779.

The Bill, intituled "An Act for the effectual ſuppreſſion of Public Auctions and Vendues, and to prohibit white male perſons, capable of bearing arms, from being pedlars or hawkers," being debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be tranſcribed and printed for conſideration.

Extract from the Minutes,

THOMAS PAINE, Clerk of General Aſſembly.

An ACT for the effectual ſuppreſſion of public auctions and vendues, and to prohibit white male perſons, capable of bearing arms, from being pedlars or hawkers.

WHEREAS the practice of ſelling goods and merchandizes by public auction or vendue in the preſent embarraſſed ſtate of commerce, occaſioned by the war now carrying on between the United States of America and Great-Britain, hath been made uſe of as a device for enhancing the prices of commodities, and of depreciating the Bills of credit of this State and of the United States of America: AND WHEREAS the reſtrictions and prohibitions heretofore laid upon ſales by public auction or vendue have not proved effectual: For remedy whereof,

Be it enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the publication of this act, no goods, wares or merchandizes, or other property whatſoever (except as is herein after excepted) ſhall be offered or expoſed to ſale or ſold by public auction, vendue or outcry, in any place within the territories of this Commonwealth, by any perſon or perſons whatſoever.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall, contrary to the directions of this Act, offer or expoſe to ſale, or ſhall ſell by public auction, vendue or outcry, within this Commonwealth, any goods, wares or merchandize, or property whatſoever (except as is herein after excepted) he, ſhe or they, ſo offending, ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch offence a ſum of money equal to the value of the goods, wares and merchandizes, and other property, ſo offered or expoſed to ſale, or ſo ſold by public auction, vendue or outcry, to be recovered by action of debt or by indictment, by any perſon who will ſue or proſecute for the ſame; the one half part thereof to the uſe of the perſon ſo ſuing or proſecuting, and the other half part thereof to the uſe of the Overſeers of the poor of the city or place where the offence ſhall be committed.

Provided always, That this Act ſhall not be conſtrued to extend to ſales at public auction or vendue which ſhall be made by any Sheriff or other officer, in the execution of his office, who is not ſpecially reſtricted by this Act; nor to ſales by public auction or vendue, holden by executors or adminiſtrators, of any real or perſonal eſtate, which were, *bona fide*, of their reſpective teſtators or inteſtates; nor to the ſale of lands, houſes and other real eſtate; nor to the ſale of houſhold goods (which have been in wear and uſe) horſes, cattle and live ſtock, being the *bona fide* property of reſident houſe-keepers actually removing from any townſhip or diſtrict of this State to another, or out of the State.

Provided, nevertheleſs, That all ſales by public auction, vendue or outcry, permitted by this Act, which ſhall be holden or made within the city of Philadelphia, or within two miles of the Court-houſe in High-ſtreet in the ſaid city, other than the ſales by Sheriffs and other officers, Executors and Adminiſtrators, as aforeſaid, ſhall be holden and made in the manner herein after limited and directed, and not otherwiſe.

And although a monopoly of the ſale of goods by public auction or vendue, in times of peace and order, as the ſame was heretofore eſtabliſhed in the city of Philadelphia, might be an unjuſtifiable limitation of private right, and productive of inconvenience, yet for the more effectual attainment of the purpoſes of this Act, within the city of Philadelphia and the vicinity of the ſame, it is neceſſary that a ſole auctioneer be eſtabliſhed in the ſaid city, during the continuance of the reſtraints introduced by this Act.

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſale by public auction, vendue or outcry, within the ſaid city, and within two miles of the ſaid Court-houſe, from and after the publication of this Act, of all lands, and other real eſtates, and of all other property permitted by this Act to be ſold by public auction, vendue or outcry, other than the ſales by Sheriffs and other officers, Executors and Adminiſtrators as aforeſaid, ſhall be performed by on officer, who ſhall be appointed and commiſſioned for that purpoſe by who ſhall be ſtiled the Auctioneer of the city of Philadelphia; and if any perſon or perſons, other than the ſaid Auctioneer, his deputy or aſſiſtants, ſhall, in the ſaid city, or within two miles of the ſaid Court-houſe, offer or expoſe to ſale, or ſhall ſell by public auction, vendue or outcry, any lands, houſes or other property, permitted by this Act to be ſold by public auction, vendue or outcry, as aforeſaid, he, ſhe or they, ſo offending, ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch offence a ſum of money equal to the value of the lands, houſes, goods or other property, ſo offered or expoſed to ſale, or ſo ſold by public auction, vendue or outcry, to be recovered by action of debt or by indictment, in like manner and to like uſe, as in the caſe of perſons who ſhall ſell by public vendue any goods by this Act prohibited to be ſo ſold, as aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that it ſhall be the duty of the ſaid Auctioneer to enquire diligently after all offences againſt this Act which ſhall be committed within his juriſdiction, as above deſcribed, and to inform againſt the offenders, and to recover the penalties directed and provided by this Act; but not excluſive of any other perſon, who will ſue or proſecute for the ſame; and the ſaid auctioneer ſhall, before he enters upon the duties of his ſaid office, become bound, with two ſufficient ſureties, unto the Preſident of the Supreme Executive Council of this State in the ſum of conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties required of him, and for the honeſt and juſt ſatisfaction and payment of his employers and every of them; and beſides the uſual atteſtations required of the officers of this State by law, ſhall take an oath that he will to the beſt of his ſkill and abilities faithfully perform and execute the duties required of him by this Act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the recompence of the ſaid Auctioneer, for ſelling at public auction, collecting the money, and paying over the ſame, without loſs or waſte, ſhall be as follows; that is to ſay

AND WHEREAS the ſale by public auction, or vendue, of goods taken as prize upon water, and condemned in the Court of Admiralty, has been found very prejudicial to the credit of the paper money of the United States, emitted by the Honorable Congreſs, by affording frequent and eaſy opportunities of gratifying private avarice, in advancing and heightening the nominal value of commodities; for remedy whereof,

Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That during the continuance of this Act, the Marſhal of the Court of Admiralty of this State ſhall not ſell any goods, wares or merchandizes, or other property, by public auction or vendue; ſaving and excepting the ſhips or other veſſels, taken up and condemned as prize, which veſſels he ſhall put with and ſell together with their tackle, furniture and cannon, and not ſeparately; and ſaving, alſo, ſuch goods, really periſhable in their nature, or greatly damaged, ſo as not to be kept without further injury till the trial of the capture be finiſhed, the ſame to be ſo reported to the Judge of the Court of Admiralty of this State, upon the oaths of judicious and indifferent perſons, appointed to view the ſame; under like penalty and forfeiture, to be recovered in like manner, and to like uſe as the forfeitures herein before mentioned and directed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Marſhal ſhall make out an exact inventory of the prizes taken upon water, and condemned in the Court of Admiralty, and ſhall have them appraiſed by three or more ſworn appraiſers, to be appointed by the ſaid Judge, at the true value thereof in current money; which inventory and appraiſement, in which the diſtribution herein after directed ſhall be diſtinguiſhed, ſhall be filed with the Regiſter of the ſaid Court of Admiralty, and in caſe no appeal be entered in due time, or in caſe there ſhall be execution of the decree of the ſaid Court, upon ſecurity being entered in double the value, the ſame (except ſhips and veſſels, and ſuch periſhable and damaged goods as aforeſaid) ſhall be divided and diſtributed by the ſaid Marſhal, in equal and fair ſhares and proportions, to the agent of the owners of the ſhip of war, if any there be, of the one part, and to the agent of the Captain or commander, marines and other perſons entituled, by being preſent at the ſeizure of ſuch prize, on the other part; or if two or more ſhips of war ſhall have right to ſuch prize, then into two general diviſions, one for each, to be ſubdivided between the owners and crew of both of the ſaid ſhips as aforeſaid, where ſuch diviſions and ſubdiviſions ſhall be proper and juſt: but into no farther or leſs parts or ſhares: And in caſe it ſhall ſo happen, that the nature of the property to be diſtributed as aforeſaid ſhall not admit of a diviſion and diſtribution perfectly equal, then the right to the ſame in kind ſhall be determined by lot, and the unavoidable difference therein ſhall be equaliſed, and paid in money by the party receiving ſuch goods to the other party; and the like mode of diſtribution ſhall take place in caſe of re-capture, unleſs the former owner ſhall forthwith pay down the ſalvage in current money; and the ſaid Marſhal is by virtue of this Act enabled to retain in his hands a ſufficiency of the goods or property condemned, to ſecure to him in all ſuch caſes of diſtribution as aforeſaid, the payment of the coſts of ſuit and other reaſonable charges by him expended for the ſecuring and diſtributing the ſaid captures.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Marſhal, for all goods ſo diſtributed, ſhall be entitled to a fee of per cent and no more. And the ſaid appraiſers ſhall be allowed and paid a reaſonable reward for each day which they ſhall be employed therein, to be aſcertained by the ſaid Judge, the ſaid allowance to be defrayed out of the ſaid captures.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any printer or other perſon, during the continuance of this Act, ſhall print, write or publiſh any adverti ſement of the ſale of any goods or property, not warranted or allowed by this Act, he or ſhe, ſo offending, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of pounds; one half part thereof to the perſon who ſhall ſue for the ſame, and the other half part thereof to the uſe of the Overſeers of the Poor of the city or place where the offence ſhall be committed; which ſum ſhall be recoverable in a ſummary way before any Juſtice of the Peace of the proper city or county, in the manner in which demands not exceeding fifty pounds are recoverable, with coſts of ſuit.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any male white perſon, capable of bearing arms in the Militia, ſhall during the continuance of this Act, by virtue of any licence or otherwiſe, travel or go about as a pedlar or hawker, within this State, the perſon ſo offending ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch offence, the ſum of pounds, to be recovered by action of debt or by indictment, and applied to the ſame uſe, as the penalties and forfeitures impoſed by this Act, on perſons who ſhall ſell goods by public vendue contrary to this Act, are directed to be recovered and applied as aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That an Act of General Aſſembly, intitled "An Act for regulating Pedlars, Vendues, &c." paſſed on the 14th day of February, which was in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty-nine, ſo far as the ſame relates to public vendues; and alſo ſo much of the ſaid Act as relates to pedlars and hawkers, as is by this Act altered or amended, and no more thereof, is hereby repealed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That one other Act of General Aſſembly, intitled "An Act to prohibit the ſale of goods by Public Vendue, and to regulate Hawkers and Pedlars within this State," paſſed on the 19th day of June, which was in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-ſeven, is alſo repealed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That this Act ſhall continue and be in force until the termination and end of the preſent war between the United States of America and Great-Britain, and no longer.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, NOVEMBER 16, 1779.

The Houſe compleated the ſecond reading of the Bill, intituled "An Act to confirm the eſtates and intereſts of the College, Academy, and Charitable School of Philadelphia, and to amend and alter the charters thereof, conformably to the Revolution and to the Conſtitution and Government of this Commonwealth;" ordered to be tranſcribed and publiſhed for conſideration.

Extract from the Minutes,

THOMAS PAINE, Clerk of General Aſſembly.

An ACT to confirm the eſtates and intereſts of the College, Academy, and Charitable School of the city of Philadelphia, and to amend and alter the charters thereof, conformably to the Revolution and to the Conſtitution and Government of this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS the education of youth has ever been found to be of the moſt eſſential conſequence, as well to the good government of States, and the peace and welfare of ſociety, as to the profit and ornament of individuals; inſomuch that, from the experience of all ages, it appears that ſeminaries of learning, when properly conducted, have been public bleſſings to mankind, and that on the contrary, when in the hands of dangerous and diſaffected men, they have troubled the peace of ſociety, ſhaken the government, and often cauſed tumult, ſedition and bloodſhed

AND WHEREAS the College, Academy and charitable School of the city of Philadelphia, were at firſt founded on a plan of free and unlimited Catholiciſm; but it appears that the Truſtees thereof, by a vote or bye-law of their Board, bearing date the fourteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-four, have departed from the plan of the original founders, and narrowed the foundation of the ſaid inſtitution.

Be it therefore enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That the charter of the ſaid ſeminary, granted by the late Proprietaries of Pennſylvania, bearing date the thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-three, whereby certain perſons were incorporated by the name, ſtile and title of the Truſtees of the Academy and Charitable School in the province of Pennſylvania, and the additional charter granted by the ſame Proprietaries, bearing date on the fourteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-five, by which the Truſtees of the ſame Academy and Charitable School were again incorporated, by the name, ſtile and title of the Truſtees of the College, Academy and Charitable School of the city of Philadelphia, in the province of Pennſylvania, together with all and ſingular the rights, powers, privileges, emoluments and advantages, and alſo all the eſtates, claims and demands, to the ſame corporation belonging, diſcharged from the afore-recited vote or bye-law of the ſaid Truſtees, confining and narrowing the true and original plan of the ſaid inſtitution, which vote or bye-law, and all others contrary to the true deſign and ſpirit of the ſaid charter, are hereby declared to be void, be and they are in and by this act ratified and confirmed to and for the

[*For the Remainder ſee the Fourth Page.*]

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER XVIII.

THERE can be no doubt that the operations on the part of our ally were wiſely directed to the coaſt of Georgia. The only other object that could be pointed out was New-York. But we have ſeen that this was not more important; and it may be added, that the accompliſhment of it was much more uncertain. There were a body of near 15,000 men who could be ſpeedily drawn to that garriſon. They were well ſupplied with proviſions by the arrival of the Cork fleet juſt before. The entrance from the Hook to the city was liable to be rendered difficult by obſtructions ſunk in the channel. On the land ſide there was but one narrow approach, by reaſon of the river which flows upon the north, and the bay on the eaſt of it. All theſe circumſtances, at the ſame time that they called forth the boldeſt exertion, would render it a matter of great uncertainty to reduce it. In Georgia a leſs conſiderable body of the enemy, leſs ſupplied with proviſions, more divided in their force, and more unexpectedly to be attacked, were circumſtances that rendered the attempt practicable, and ſeemed to juſtify our moſt ſanguine expectations of the ſucceſs of it.

Nevertheleſs the enterprize in the State of Georgia was not eaſy. There were not leſs than between two and three thouſand of the beſt troops of Britain, with a body of refugees, prompted by every motive of hatred, avarice and revenge, to make a deſperate reſiſtance. There was a regiment of ſlaves diſciplined, and two thouſand of the the ſame people employed as pioneers to throw up works of defence for the enemy. The ſoil of Georgia, and the neighbourhood of Savannah eſpecially, was favourable to throw up works, being a light floating ſand at top, with a layer of tenacious clay at a ſmall diſtance underneath, and to a great depth. The ball might ſink in this without ſhaking the work of which it was conſtructed.

The Count on his firſt arrival had expected to remain eight days only. Acting on a large line he could not divert longer for the ſake of an individual object. Beſides, from the ſhelving nature of the coaſt, ſhallow to a great diſtance, he was under the neceſſity of anchoring his fleet twelve miles out at ſea, where riding in an unſafe road, he was every moment in danger of being driven by the north-eaſt blaſt on a lee ſhore. Theſe circumſtances rendered his ſtay inconvenient, and at the ſame time hazardous.

It was the hope of the Count, by the aſſiſtance of our army, to have reduced the enemy by a coup de main, and to have put an end to the war in that ſtate at once. Diſappointed in this hope by the ſtrength of the works of Savanna, and by the junction of the force of the enemy from the garriſon of Beaufort, and ſtill poſſeſſing the moſt anxious deſire to accompliſh the object for the ſervice of theſe ſtates, he was induced to continue a much longer time. Finally the ſtorming of the works, which became eligible, was unfortunate. Nevertheleſs the honour of the Count, and of thoſe engaged in the enterpriſe, American and French officers and ſoldiery, is the ſame that it would have been, had an event of a different nature taken place. What is there in ſucceſs that can change the nature of an action? Bravery diſcovered in a gallant enterpriſe is ſtill bravery independent of all circumſtance. The virtue of thoſe who fought at Savanna is of the ſame nature and roſe to the ſame level with thoſe who ſucceeded at Stoney-point. It is an apprehenſion that the unenlightened minds of men will not believe this, which is the cauſe of that chagrin which noble minds feel when they are diſappointed in an enterpriſe. The noble mind of the Count D'Eſtaing, no doubt, feels much of this, as his reputation lies in ſome meaſure with a people of different manners, language, and former connection. He may be led to conceive that antient prejudices may ariſe againſt the nation; and that our eſtimation of himſelf may be leſſened from his want of ſucceſs in this inſtance; a want of ſucceſs is always unpopular. General Lincoln, entering with ſympathy into the feelings of this brave man, his fellow officer, ſeems to be conſcious of the ſame apprehenſion. It is his hope that he (the Count) will be conſoled by an aſſurance, that though he has not ſucceeded according to his wiſhes, "we regard with high approbation his intention to to ſerve us, and his want of ſucceſs will not leſſen our ideas of his merit." It will be a juſt ground of conſolation; for I do not hope, but am perſuaded, that the people of America are too generous and ſenſible, to ſuffer the leaſt falſe colouring from a want of ſucceſs to obtrude itſelf upon their fancy. The people of America are not unacquainted with the former character of this officer. We have heard the teſtimony which our enemies the Britiſh have given of his conduct. In a hiſtory of the late war, periodically publiſhed in Britain, and ſuppoſed to be written by the celebrated Mr. Burke, he is called "the lively adventurer D'Eſtaing, and in the Eaſt-Indies is ſaid to have done more with two ſhips under his command, than all the other armed force in that quarter." We ourſelves have been witneſſes of his activity from the firſt moment of his appearance on the Delaware, to his ſailing to New-York, to Rhode-Iſland, and to Boſton. The ſtorm which enſued was that only which reſcued the whole fleet of Lord Howe from his power. We are not unacquainted with his victories in the Weſt-Indies, with the gallant manner in which he fought againſt ſuperior numbers, and riſked his perſon on the iſland of St. Lucia. We have heard the fame of his martial proweſs in the naval engagement off the iſland of Grenada. We acknowledge, we admire, we approve his attention, his patience, through every unavoidable delay of winds, tides, and ſhoals, in the debarkation of his troops in Georgia. We entertain a high ſenſe of his noble valour in determining an aſſault upon the works of the enemy, when this, or to abandon the enterprize, became the only alternative. We know that few inſtances among men have equalled that gallantry of ſpirit with which he placed himſelf at the head of his column, and led on the attack, riſking his perſon equal with the meaneſt grenadier, and performing at once, as is ſaid of the beſt officers, the function of a brave ſoldier and a gallant chieftain. Advancing to the very bernie of the works, it was not until after an hour's heavy conflict, amidſt a ſhower from artillery and ſmall arms, that he deigned to deſiſt and to draw off his troops, who, with my brave countrymen, companions in the ſame danger, ſtill retreated regularly, keeping a ſteady countenance upon the faces of the enemy, on whoſe minds ſuch was the impreſſion left by the ſteadineſs and perſeverance of the aſſault, that they ventured not to purſue, but the repulſed brought off their wounded from the field of battle, and encamped that night within a ſmall diſtance of the town of Savanna.

On our part, and on the part of our ally, all was done that could ſeem to enſure ſucceſs. The behaviour of the Count d'Eſtaing was in all reſpects great and worthy every praiſe. There is no danger that the iſſue of the enterpriſe will at all leſſen our ideas of his merit. Bravery unfortunate, like beauty in diſtreſs, becomes the proper ſubject of tragedy, and finds its way to the human heart. We admire diſtinguiſhed valour when it is ſurrounded with ſucceſs; but in a reverſe of ſituation, when it ſeems to fall under our dominion, and to ſolicit our protection, we not only admire but we love alſo. Hence it is that we are more intereſted in behalf of Pompey on the ſtrand of Egypt, than when rich with the glory of many wars, and exalted by the panegyric of Cicero, he was ſent to finiſh the campaign againſt Mithridates. I have no doubt but that from this movement the Count d'Eſtaing will become doubly the favourite of America. The wounds which he has received, the blood which he has ſhed in our ſervice, will be remembered by us. He has diſplayed a moſt heroic valour, tempered with prudence, and the troops under his command have acted with the greateſt courage. The Americans have behaved, I will ſay with equal bravery, and in my opinion no greater praiſe can be given to mortals. They were repulſed, but the columns drew off with unbroken ranks, more than what the balls had made paſſing through them. When I conſider the hazard and the boldneſs of the charge, and the patience and fortitude with which the iſſue of it was borne, I forget that it was not a victory. Arrayed in the ſplendour of martial virtue, diſcovered by the aſſailants, it riſes to a conqueſt. I am ſure the effect of it on the minds of the enemy will be equal to ſuch, and that, diſmayed and beat down, they will not, for a long time, dare to renew their incurſions.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

From the NEW-JERSEY JOURNAL.

LETTERS ON OUR PAPER CURRENCY.

LETTER III.

OUR next enquiry is, what is right and beſt to be done in the preſent depreciated ſtate of our currency? This is an important enquiry, and to purſue it properly in theory and practice, we ſhould lay aſide all ſelfiſh, mercenary principles and views. The public good muſt be regarded, not the private intereſt of particular perſons here or there. In regarding the public good, I allow, ſhould be comprehended the future credit or reputation of theſe ſtates; alſo juſtice and equity to particular perſons, as far as poſſible. In all ſuch caſes, ſome particular perſons will unavoidably ſuffer more or leſs. No law or proceeding can equally ſalve every inſtance. Juſtice and equity to particular perſons, and the good of the whole, jointly, ſhould be regarded, and ſhould regulate the conduct in ſuch caſes; always remembering that when both cannot be equally regarded, the private muſt yield to the public.

A proper view of the nature of the caſe, and the reaſon of things, may lead us to determine what ought to be done. I ſhall firſt mention the plan or method, that we may have it in view, and then ſo far as it does not of itſelf afford light and ſatisfaction, I ſhall ſay ſomething upon the reaſon and nature of the caſe.—The method plainly is this, after two or three more large taxes in a ſhort ſpace of time, our preſent paper money muſt be ſtruck off its legs: muſt ceaſe to be a currency, and be properly redeemed.—Other paper money, of a different ſort, ſhould be made, in ſo ſmall a quantity that it will not be in danger of depreciation. I will ſuppoſe there is the value of ten million of dollars hard money in theſe thirteen ſtates now laying dormant, which might be drawn out into circulation. If the value of ten million of dollars, new paper money, ſhould be ſtruck, and only that ſum in paper be allowed to be in circulation, there would be no danger of depreciation. This, with the ten million of hard money, might be a ſufficient currency for a ſhort time. If trade ſhould increaſe, and hard money circulate, ten million of dollars more in paper might be emitted in two or three years, and there be do danger of depreciation while half, or even a third part ſo much hard money continued circulating. Our preſent continental money muſt, doubtleſs, be ſtruck dead, ſo as not to be a circulating medium; and it muſt not be loſt to the owners. The enquiry then is, in what manner ſhall it be redeemed, and what ſhall the owners receive for it? I anſwer, in proportion to its worth when it was ſtruck dead, and in proportion to its worth when put into the public funds. Suppoſe, when it is ſtruck dead, the exchange is twenty for one. Suppoſe ten million of dollars, new money, as good as ſilver, iſſued; the old money ſhould be brought in and exchanged for this at twenty for one. Suppoſe there ſhould be then extant one hundred and fifty million of dollars old money, ſeven hundred and fifty thouſand of the new money would exchange and burn all the old at twenty for one; and two hundred and fifty thouſand new money would be left to pay debts, &c. The next enquiry is, how the debts are to be paid, and what thoſe are to receive who have put money into the continental treaſury? I anſwer; in proportion to the value of the money when they put it in, viz. Thoſe who have put in within one year laſt paſt ſhould receive one for fifteen or twenty, that they put in. All thoſe that put into the funds in the year 1778 ſhould receive one for four, ſix or eight, that they put in; thoſe that put into the funds in the year 1777 ſhould receive one half, *i. e.* one for two; and all that put in before 1777 ſhould receive the whole, *i. e.* dollar for dollar. And every legiſlature ſhould order the private debts between man and man to be paid in the ſame manner, or ſomething ſimilar. If the Congreſs have, in any particular inſtances, ſtipulated to pay in a particular manner, thoſe engagements muſt be made good, and the country will ſupport them in it.

Should this propoſal take place now, all thoſe perſons who have money which they have obtained within one year, whether in trade, for labour, or country produce, have obtained it ſo cheap and eaſy, that one ſilver dollar, or one dollar of the new money propoſed, would be as good to them as fifteen or twenty dollars of the old money which they had in hand, and there would be no reaſon why they ſhould receive more for it, becauſe they gave no more for the old money which they lately obtained.

There will be objections, by intereſted men, to what has been propoſed. Some may ſay they have had money by them ſeveral years, expecting it would be made good. I anſwer, if they have had money by them in a courſe of trade, ſometimes receiving and ſometimes paying out, they have reaped the advantage of it; but if they have had it laying dead by them, they deſerve to bear the loſs of the depreciation, becauſe they did not put it into the public funds, where it was ſo much wanted, and where they would, in the end, receive the value of it according to what it was worth when they put it in.

Another objection is, that many widows, orphans, and others, who had money at intereſt in the country, have had it paid in, and been obliged to receive it according to the nominal ſum, when the diſcount was two, four, ſix, eight, or fifteen for one, and have put it into the continental treaſury, hoping it would be made good. It is thought hard that thoſe perſons ſhould loſe ſo great a part of their eſtate as they muſt by the before-mentioned propoſal. I acknowledge this an hard caſe. Many have ſuffered in this manner; many, who have had their money thus paid in to them, have been obliged to live upon it and ſpend all they had in a ſhort time, by reaſon of the depreciation. Thoſe who have put their money into the continental treaſury will not ſuffer more than others, who have been obliged to ſpend it. There is no ſcheme or plan that will remedy every caſe; that is beſt, that is beſt upon the whole; and it is proper to obſerve that the ſums of money of this ſort put into the treaſury are very inconſiderable, compared with the whole that is to be redeemed; and it is not reaſonable that the whole ſhould be raiſed to ten or twenty times its value, for the ſake of ſuch an inconſiderable part. But concerning this hard caſe, and thoſe ſufferers, I may ſay ſomething in my next, which I deſign ſhall be my laſt letter. Another objection is, that this propoſal would not relieve our difficulty, becauſe the new money propoſed would be liable to depreciate as the other has done.—I anſwer, there is no ſort of danger, if there is not more paper money made than will be a ſcarce medium of trade, together with the hard money that is in the country. If a few perſons ſhould ſcruple the new money for a time, it would have no conſiderable effect; the country would ſoon find the utility of it, and uſe it ſo as to put it out of danger. There ſhould be no law made to puniſh any that ſhould prefer hard money to the new paper money; this would imply a ſuſpicion that the money was not ſo good. Let every one do as he pleaſed; the country would ſoon find its intereſt: Yet the new money ſhould be made a lawful tender, &c.—If no more than ten million was firſt ſtruck, it would ſecure its credit; and after the increaſe of trade and circulation of hard money, its ſum might be gradually increaſed to twenty million, and this would produce a fund that would help us in any of our public affairs; whether for a defenſive navy or any thing elſe, then found to be neceſſary.

There are ſeveral other objections, but they are of ſo little weight, and ſo eaſily obviated, that it is needleſs to ſpend time to anſwer them. I have to obſerve, that if the old money now paying in by large taxes can be burnt nearly as faſt as paid in, it would be proper, before it ſtops circulating, to let our people have the advantage of paying two or three large taxes while they can get money cheap and eaſy; but if what is paid in is not burnt, but again paid out to ſupport public expences, then the ſooner the above-mentioned propoſal takes place the better, that our money matters may be fixed, and no longer fluctuating.

I am morally certain, that ſomething ſimilar to what I have above propoſed muſt and will in the end take place with reſpect to our paper currency; and I may venture to aſſure thoſe who have had a dependance upon its being reſtored to its original value, that they will be diſappointed; but they ſhall not be diſappointed of what they have a juſt reaſon to expect, and right to receive. As to the gradual increaſe of the value, and appreciation of our paper money by the gradual diminution of the quantity, it is a chimera, and will never take place; and that for more reaſons than I have now time to mention, and which I ſhould think are obvious to men of penetration, and acquainted with politics and commerce.

EUMENES.

THE MARSHAL of the ADMIRALTY'S OFFICE is removed to his Dwelling-houſe in Water-ſtreet, next Door but one to Meſſ. James and Drinker's Store, between Arch and Race-ſtreets.

All Perſons indebted for Goods purchaſed of him at Public Auction are earneſtly requeſted to make immediate Payment, that he may be enabled to ſettle his Accounts with the Captors.

JUST ARRIVED, and to be SOLD by

RICHARD FOOTMAN,

At his Commiſſion Store, in Second-ſtreet, below Market-ſtreet,

A Great variety of elegant Chintzes, Callicoes and Cottons, Iriſh Linnens, Britannias, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Checks, Stockings, Bohea and Hyſon Tea, &c. Alſo, A large Aſſortment of Knives and Forks.

Said FOOTMAN continues to ſell by Auction, Houſhold Furniture, &c. for Perſons leaving the State, Executors and Adminiſtrators.

A NEGROE MAN to hire out. He is a Baker by Trade, but very handy at all Kinds of Labour. §

THE PURCHASERS of the Real Eſtate, late belonging to *Curtis Lewis*, in Cheſter county, which was confiſcated and ſold agreeable to an Act of General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, are requeſted to attend at the houſe of Elijah Weed, in Downingtown, on the 4th day of December next, in order to pay their reſpective arrears and receive poſſeſſion of the premiſes. Thoſe who neglect this Notice may expect to forfeit their right according to contract. JOHN HANNUM, *Agent.*

N. B. All the Purchaſers are requeſted to attend at ſaid time and place. *Nov.* 23. ¶

Forty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, the 23d of November ult. A BAY MARE, 15 hands high, wall-eyed, branded with the letters CA, and ſome ſaddle ſpots on her back, her fetlock joints ſore, having been tied with a rope. Whoever takes up the ſaid Mare, and brings her to ANTHONY BERKINBOYL, or to JOHN MITCHELL, Cryer, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges. ¶

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Newtown township, Bucks county, on the 15th of September laſt, a bright BAY MARE, 6 or 7 years old, 14 hands high, a natural pacer, of a low carriage, marked P. on the left ſhoulder. Whoever takes up Mare and Thief, ſo that the owner may get her again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable charges, or One Hundred Dollars for the Mare. THOMAS HUSTON. ¶

BASSETERRE, *(St. Chriſtophers) October* 18.

A brig which arrived laſt week at St. Euſtatia from Cork, which place ſhe left the 5th ult. brings the following intereſting intelligence: That the united fleets of France and Spain, conſiſting of 60 ſail and upwards, were off Start Point, on the coaſt of Suſſex; that Sir Charles Hardy's fleet was then to the weſtward of Scilly; that it conſiſted only of 47 ſail of the line and 20 frigates, in excellent order, well manned, and eager to come to an engagement, for which purpoſe they did all in their power to work to windward; but the wind being at eaſt and the enemy plying cloſe hauled to the ſouthward prevented them for five days. The veſſel that brought the intelligence left the fleets in ſight of each other, the French and Spaniſh fleets endeavouring to avoid an engagement.

A gentleman in Cork writes to his friend in St. Euſtatia, that the fleets had been in ſight of each other for ſome days; that ſhould numbers get the better of Britiſh valour, an invaſion of that devoted iſland muſt be the conſequence.

A late Martinique paper mentions, that a battle had been fought in the Channel between the united fleets of France and Spain and that of Great-Britain, which laſted eleven hours, and was the bloodieſt that was ever fought at ſea; that the French had three of their capital ſhips ſunk, and the Engliſh two. Their fleet conſiſted of 52 ſail of the line and 30 frigates, and ours of 47 ſail of the line and 20 frigates.

A gentleman in town has received a letter from a correſpondent in St. Euſtatia, informing, that two veſſels had arrived there on Thurſday laſt from Amſterdam, the Captains of whom ſay, that an engagement had been fought in the Bay between the Engliſh fleet and the united fleets of France and Spain; but they could give no particulars.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 1.

Extract from the Martinico Gazette of October 14, 1779.

LIST of the combined Fleets now in the Channel, commanded by M. D'Orvilliers, who ſailed from Breſt the third of June, with the following French ſhips, viz.

The Bretagne of 110 guns; Couronne 80; St. Eſprit 80; Glorieux 74; Actif 74; Palmier 74; Zodiaque 74; Hercule 74; Pluton 74; Bourgogne 74; Eveillé 64; Alexandre 64; Prothié 64; Indien 64; Triton 64; Ville de Paris 100; Auguſte 80; Neptune 74; Conquerant 74; Scipion 74; Intrepide 74; Citoyen 74; Bien Amié 74; Deſtin 74; Victoire 74; St. Michael 64; Solitaire 64; Actionaire 64; Biſarre 64; Caton 64; ten frigates; four ſloops; two cutters; ſix fireſhips; two bomb-ketches.

The ſecond Diviſion commanded by Count Guichen, and the third by M. Delatouche Treville, both Lieutenant-Generals.

The above fleet was joined on the 22d of July, under Cape Finiſtre, by the following Spaniſh ſhips, commanded by the Lieut. General Don Louis de Cordova.

Firſt Diviſion. St. Trinité 114; St. Nicholas 80; Atlas 80; Gaillard 70; Velaſco 70; St. Iſabelle 70; Orient 70; Septentrion 70; Monarque 70; St Julien 70; Ruſe 70.

Second Diviſion. Lieut. Gen. Don Antonio de Ulloa. Phœnix 80; St. Joſeph 70; St. Michael 70; Vigilant 70; St. Paul 70; Serieux 70; St. Raphael 70; Ange 70; St. Francois 70; St. Iſidore 70; Princeſſe 70.

Third Diviſion. Lieutenant-General Don Michael de Gaſton. Foudre 80; St. Francois de Paula 70; Galice 70; St. Iſidore N. 70; St. Damaſe 70; St. Eugene 70; St. Joachim 70; Victorieux 70; St. Paſcal 70; St. Pierre 70.

Four ſhips from Ferrol, belonging to the ſquadron under the command of Don Antonio de Arze; eight frigates, and ſome fire-ſhips.

The French army ready to embark is commanded by the Count de Vaux.

Firſt Diviſion. Commanded by M. de Langeron, Lieut. General, Count Melfort, Marquis de Vaubecourt, Marſhals of Camp. Regiment of Navarre, 2 battalions; Vexin 2; Bourbonnois 2; Couronne 2; Maine 2; Boulonnois 2.

Second Diviſion. Commanded by the Duke de Chatelet, and the Duke d'Ayen, Marſhals de Camp. The King's regiment, 4 battalions; Soiſonnois 2; Barrois 2; Limoſin 2; Conty 2.

Third Diviſion. Commanded by the Marquis de Lugeac, Lieutenant-General, and the Marquis of Caraman and Cruſſol, Marſhals of Camp. Regiment of Touraine 2 battalions; Orleans 2; Savoie 2; Bearne 2; Saintonge 2; Royal Vaiſſeaux 2.

Fourth Diviſion. Commanded by the Duke d'Harcourt, Lieutenant-General, and the Counts Durfort and Wal, Marſhals of Camp. Regiment of Normandy 2 battalions; Lorraine 2; Royal Comtois 2; Flanders 2; Royal 2; Royal Deux-Ponts 2.

The Vanguard, commanded by the Count de Rochambeau, is compoſed of ſix battalions of Grenadiers and Chaſſeurs, two battalions of the regiment of Paris for the ſervice of the artillery; part of the Legion of Naſſau, 600 Huſſars of Chamborand, and 200 dragoons of the regiment of Noailles. In all ſixty battalions.

M. Villepatour, Marſhal of Camp, commands the artillery, with M. de Billegarde, Colonel of the regiment of Toul. The Royal Corps of Engineers is commanded by M. de Fourcroy, Brigadier-General, M. Patteaux de Veymeranges, Intendant-General, and M. de l'Iſle, Munitioner-General.

It is reported that the embarkation will take place at the end of this month, at St. Maloes, Honfleur and Havre, with the park of artillery at this laſt place; the tranſports will amount in 200 at Havre, 30 at Honfleur, and 300 at St. Maloes, which will make 530, beſides their convoys. Beſides ammunition of all kinds, and mortars, cannon, ſhells, field pieces, faſcines, gabions, wool-packs, &c. they have ſhipped innumerable quantities of proviſions, 300 cartridges for each cannon, and as many for each ſoldier.

At the Havre the Count de Vaux, by order of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, inveſted M. Touſard with the croſs of St. Louis, and appointed him one of his Aids. This young officer, being in the ſervice of the united American States, loſt one of his arms at the attack of Rhode-Iſland. The Marquis la Fayette and moſt part of the nobility belonging to the army were preſent at this ceremony.

Letters from Bourdeaux of the 22d of Auguſt inform, that the Jupiter, of 50 guns, ſailed from Liſbon for England with Bullion, was attacked by two French frigates, who boarded and took her.

The ſhips that left Bourdeaux the 29th of Auguſt, before their departure, heard of the embarkation of the troops in Brittanny and Normandy, under the command of Count de Vaux."

Extract of a letter from St. Euſtatia, October 29.

"Yeſterday a veſſel arrived here from Holland, by which we have advice that the Dutch are, by deſire of the King of Pruſſia and other Powers, to remain neuter: They have now in the Texel 38 ſhips of the line, the remainder of the Seven Provinces half that number, making in the whole 57 ſhips, well manned. It is the general opinion here, that Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and other Powers to the Northward, will have 200 ſail at ſea by next ſpring to protect their own trade. You may depend on it there will be hot work in the European ſeas next ſpring."

Extract of a letter, dated Boſton, November 18, 1779.

"Captain Harradan, (in the ſhip Pickering) after he left you, off Sandy Hook fell in with a ſhip of 14 guns, 6 pounders, a brig of 10 guns, 4 and 3 pounders, and a ſloop of 8 guns, 4 pounders, all letters of marque, bound from New-York to Oporto for wines; they all engaged him, when, after an action which laſted three glaſſes, he took all three. They fought him well: He had 8 men wounded; and he killed and wounded a number of the enemy. The Pickering has arrived ſafe with theſe three prizes."

The Pickering, in the former part of the ſame cruize, took the Pomona of 12 guns, which got ſafe into Salem; the brig Hope of 14 guns, and the Royal George cutter of 14 guns, which were ſent into this port.

Saturday and Sunday arrived from St. Euſtatia, the ſchooner Chance, Captain Knox, and the ſchooner———, Captain Hall, loaded with rum and ſalt; alſo a large brig from Carolina with rice. The ſame day arrived from a cruize, having ſent four valuable prizes into port; the privateer ſchooner Intrepid, Captain Gardner.

On Sunday laſt departed this life, at an advanced age, the Reverend FRANCIS ALISON, D. D. Vice-Provoſt of the College of Philadelphia, after a tedious illneſs, which he bore with great reſignation.—The College of Philadelphia has loſt in him a moſt laborious and learned inſtructor; the Church of Chriſt a faithful Miniſter; and Society in general a very uſeful and honeſt man.

His Excellency the Preſident, and the Supreme Executive Council of this Commonwealth, have iſſued a Proclamation, agreeable to the recommendation of Congreſs, appointing Thurſday, the ninth inſtant, to be a day of public and ſolemn THANKSGIVING to Almighty God, for his Mercies, and of PRAYER, for the continuance of his Favour and Protection.

At an election held on the 24th of November ult: JOSEPH BLEWER, Eſq; was duly elected a Member of the General Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, for the county of Philadelphia, in the room of Archibald Thomſon, Eſq; lately deceaſed.

Saturday the General Aſſembly of this Commonwealth adjourned till the 19th day of January next, having paſſed the following Acts.

1ſt. An Act for regulating Chimney Sweepers, within the city of Philadelphia, the diſtrict of Southwark, and the townſhip of the Northern Liberties.

2d. An Act for raiſing the ſum of two millions five hundred thouſand dollars monthly, during eight months in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, for the ſupply of the Treaſury of the United States, and the Treaſury of this State.

3d. An Act more effectually to prevent counterfeiting the Continental Loan-Office Certificates, the Continental Loan-Office Bills of Exchange, and the Paper Money of the United States of America, or any of them.

4th. An Act for the effectual ſuppreſſion of public auctions and vendues, and to prohibit male perſons, capable of bearing arms, from being pedlars or hawkers.

5th. An Act to confirm the eſtates and intereſts of the College, Academy and Charitable School of Philadelphia, and to amend and alter the charters thereof, conformable to the Revolution and to the Conſtitution and Government of this Commonwealth, and for erecting the ſame into a Univerſity.

6th. An Act to repeal part of an Act, entitled "An Act for making more equal the burthen of the public defence, and for filling up the quota of troops to be raiſed in this State;" and to continue for a longer time the Act, entitled "An Act to empower the Supreme Executive Council and Juſtices of the Supreme Court to apprehend ſuſpected perſons, and to increaſe the fines to which perſons are liable for neglecting to perform their tour of militia duty.

7th. A Supplement to an Act for the relief of the poor.

8th. An Act for veſting the eſtates of the late Proprietaries of Pennſylvania in this Commonwealth.

9th. An Act for the better ſupport of certain officers of this State; and for aſcertaining the ſpecific fines and penalties which they may incur by neglect of duty.

An ACT for the better ſupport of certain Officers of this State, and for aſcertaining the ſpecific fines and penalties which they may incur by neglect of duty.

WHEREAS the fees of the officers of this Commonwealth, who are hereafter mentioned, as now regulated by law, are by the great riſe of the prices of the neceſſaries of life, become very inadequate to their expences, whilſt they attend the public buſineſs; which, if it be not remedied, muſt force the ſaid officers to abandon their employments, or introduce great exaction or extortion, to the manifeſt enfeebling of the public authority, and oppreſſion of private perſons.

AND WHEREAS the ſpecific fines and penalties to which the ſaid officers are ſeverally and reſpectively liable for neglect of duty, are generally become uncertain and inſufficient; for remedy whereof,

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That the fees of the ſaid officers ſhall be eſtimated and paid according to the price of good merchantable wheat, in manner following; that is to ſay, the ſaid fees, as they were regulated by law or practice, under the late government of Pennſylvania, before the firſt day of July, which was in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-ſix, ſhall, from and after the publication of this Act, be ſatisfied in good merchantable wheat, accounting and allowing that a buſhel of ſuch wheat, weighing at leaſt ſixty pounds, was formerly ſold in times of war and difficulty for ten ſhillings.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That for the eaſe and convenience of the perſon or perſons by whom ſuch fee or fees ſhall be payable, as well as the ſaid officers, ſuch perſon or perſons liable to pay the ſame, may tender payment thereof, in any lawful money of this State, or of the United States of America, in a ſum proportioned and equal to the value and price of ſuch wheat, as the ſame from time to time ſhall be eſtimated and declared by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of this State, in General Aſſembly met.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That payment of fees in wheat, in manner aforeſaid, ſhall extend to the fees of the Judge, Regiſter and Marſhal of the Court of Admiralty; the Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council, who is hereby granted ſuch and the ſame fees as were formerly allowed in the province of Pennſylvania, to the Governor's Secretary and Clerk of the Council, the Attorney-General, the Maſter of the Rolls, the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, the Sheriff and Coroner of each County; the Juſtices of the Peace of the Orphans Court, and of the Common Pleas of each county, and the Clerks of the General Quarter Seſſions, Orphans Court and Common Pleas of each county, and of the General Quarter Seſſions of the city of Philadelphia; the Regiſter for the probate of Wills and for granting Adminiſtrations in each county, who ſhall be entitled to like fees as were formerly due to the Regiſter General of the province of Pennſylvania; the Recorder of Deeds; the Attornies at Law; the perſons who ſhall be ſummoned to appear as Jurors and as Witneſſes, the Conſtables, and the Cryer of every Court, and the Naval officer, who is hereby granted equal and like fees, as were formerly allowed and due to the Naval officer under the late government of Pennſylvania; the Notaries public; the Inſpectors of flour, of beef and pork, and of ſhad and herrings; the Collectors of Exciſe; the Supervifors of the Highways; the Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors of the public taxes; the Regulators of party-walls and partition fences, in the city of Philadelphia, and elſewhere; the officers for regulating weights and meaſures; the Commiſſioners for paving the ſtreets, and the Wardens of the Watch of the city of Philadelphia; the Health officer, and the officer for inforcing the laws againſt importing convicts and impotent perſons, and his Interpreter and the aſſiſting Phyſicians; the Inſpectors of ſtaves and heading, and of timber, boards and planks; the Meaſurers of wheat and other corn, and of ſalt, in the city of Philadelphia; and the Repreſentatives in General Aſſembly, and their Clerk; and the wages and mileage of the Members of the Supreme Executive Council, other than the Preſident and Vice-Preſident, ſhall be the ſame as the wages and mileage of the Members of Aſſembly, as the ſame were eſtabliſhed by the laws of the late government of Pennſylvania, and ſince revived by an Act of this Commonwealth. Provided always, That nothing in this Act contained ſhall extend to any fees, which are rated by the pound, or the hundred pounds.

Provided alſo, That the fees of the Judge of Admiralty, including his fee for a final decree in the caſe of a ſhip or veſſel, under the burthen of one hundred tons, ſhall be twenty-five buſhels of good merchantable wheat; and in the caſe of a ſhip or veſſel above the burthen of one hundred tons, ſhall be forty buſhels of ſuch wheat, payable however in money, as in the caſe of the officers aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſeveral ſpecific fines to which any of the officers or the perſons ſummoned on juries aforeſaid, were liable before the fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy ſix, be liable and which they ſhall incur for any offence or neglect of duty, ſhall be computed and ſatisfied in wheat, as in the caſe of fees, as aforeſaid, and tendered, paid or levied in money, according to the price of ſuch wheat from time to time, as it ſhall be eſtimated and declared by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met as aforeſaid.

JOHN BAYARD, *Speaker.*

Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia, on Saturday, the twenty-ſeventh day of November, A. D. One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy nine.

THOMAS PAINE, *Clerk of General Aſſembly.*

In ASSEMBLY, November 26, 1779.

The Houſe proceeded to fix a price on wheat, as a ſtandard whereby to regulate the fees of certain civil officers, and after ſome debate thereon, agreed on Fifteen Pounds per Buſhel for that purpoſe.

Extract from the Minutes,

THOMAS PAINE,

Clerk of General Aſſembly.

TO BE SOLD by way of PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 15th day of December next, agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of *Daniel Levering*, deceaſed, late of Whitpain townſhip, Philadelphia county.

A PLANTATION, or tract of Land, containing 100 acres of good Land, on which is a ſufficiency of timber and meadow, a good houſe, barn and other out-houſes, a good apple orchard, a large number of all ſorts of fruit trees, and a well of excellent never failing water near the door; the ſituation is pleaſant, and very convenient, having the Swede's Ford road on the one ſide of it, Morris's road going through the farm, and but half a mile from Samuel Wheeler's griſt and ſaw-mill, and ſome others not far diſtant, as alſo near ſeveral houſes of worſhip of different denominations. The title is indiſputable. Any perſon or perſons inclining to view it, may apply to ISAAC MARTIN, on the premiſes, who will ſhew the ſame. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, a cart, plow and harrow, and a variety of other articles. The ſale to begin at 12 o'clock. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of ſale, by HENRY LEVERING and STEPHEN BLOOM, Executors. §

Philadelphia, November 18, 1779.

WAS taken up adrift this day, near the Windmill Iſland, a BOAT, with ſeveral articles in it, ſuppoſed to belong to ſome of the market people. The owner, by applying to WILLIAM WIDDIFIELD, in Spruce-ſtreet, below the Drawbridge, may have it again. ¶

One Hundred Dollars Reward,

STOLEN from the Subſcriber's plantation, in Deer-creek upper hundred, Harford county, Maryland, on the 9th inſt. A valuable young dark brown or rather black MARE, five years old, 14 hands and an half high, branded on the near ſhoulder IF, a feather on both ſides of her neck, nearly oppoſite each other, and a mealy noſe, paces and trots well, is ſuppoſed to be with foal, and ſhod before. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare, ſo that the owner gets her again, ſhall have the above reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges, paid by

Nov. 17, 1779. † ISAIAH BALDERSTON.

use and benefit of the same seminary for ever. And to the end that the Trustees herein after named and appointed may be the better enabled to effectuate the pious and praise-worthy designs of the founders, benefactors and contributors of the said College, Academy, and Charitable School,

Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Treasurer of this State shall, yearly and every year, (until otherwise ordered by the Legislature) pay out of the public monies of this Commonwealth, to the use of the same corporation, the sum of pounds, lawful money of this Commonwealth; the same yearly sum to be subject to the disposal of the Trustees of the said corporation, to and for the use thereof forever.

Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the ratifying and confirming the said charter or any thing herein contained shall not extend, or be construed to extend to the confirming or establishing any of the Trustees in the said charter named, or deriving by any election or pretended election, or appointment by, from, or under them, or any of them, nor to any provost, vice-provost, professor or other minister, or officer of the said seminary, other than such as are hereby or may hereafter be appointed, the said Board and the faculty being hereby dissolved and vacated, nor shall the same extend to such parts of the said charter, as in and by this Act are or may be abrogated, annulled, altered or supplied.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the passing of this Act, the superintendance and trust, together with all and singular the powers, authorities and estates, real, personal and mixed, of the said College, Academy, and charitable School, shall pass to, devolve upon, and be vested in the President of the Supreme Executive Council of this Commonwealth; the Vice President of the same Council; the Speaker of the General Assembly; the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature; the Judge of Admiralty, and the Attorney-General for the time being, in virtue of their several offices; and the senior minister in standing of the Episcopal Churches and Congregations, and the senior minister in standing of the Presbyterian Churches, and the senior minister in standing of the Baptist Churches, and the senior minister in standing of the Lutheran Churches, and the senior minister in standing in the German Calvinist Churches; whose Churches or Houses of public worship are or shall be in the city of Philadelphia, or within two miles of the old Court-House in High-street, in the said city; together with the Honorable Benjamin Franklin, Doctor of Laws, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America to His Most Christian Majesty; the Honorable William Shippen, Frederick Muhlenburg, and James Searle, Esquires, Delegates in the Congress of the said United States, for Pennsylvania; the Honorable William Augustus Atlee, Esq; and the Honorable John Evans, Esq; Judices of the Supreme Court of Judicature; Timothy Matlack, Esquire, Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council of this State; David Rittenhouse, Esq; Treasurer of this State; Samuel Morris, Senior, Esquire, George Bryan, Esquire, Thomas Bond, Esquire, Doctor of Physick, and James Hutchinson, Doctor of Physick; which said civil officers, ministers of the Gospel and others herein mentioned and appointed, for and during their continuance in the said offices and stations respectively, their abode in this State and lawful capacity to act, and their successors forever hereafter, shall be, remain and continue the Trustees aforesaid, by the name, stile, and title of the Trustees of the University of the State of Pennsylvania; and shall from henceforth have, hold, exercise, use and enjoy, all the powers, authorities and advantages, and the estates, rights, claims and demands of the Trustees appointed by or in pursuance of the charters of the said corporation, or either of them, instead of the said Trustees appointed by, or deriving under the said charter, or pretending so to do; in trust nevertheless for the proper use of the said University forever.

Provided always, That if any Trustee of said University shall take any charge or office under the said Trustees, other than that of Treasurer, his place shall thereby be vacated, and in the case of a minister of the Gospel, the next minister in seniority of the same denomination shall succeed him, such seniority to be accounted from the time of settlement of such person as minister of a congregation in or near the said city.

Provided also, That in case the choice of a new Trustee in the room and stead of any of the persons last named, or their successors, shall be disallowed by the House of Assembly within six months, the Trustees shall be obliged to make another choice.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That instead of the oath or affirmation, and declaration, which was enjoined and required to be taken and made by the second, or additional charter herein before referred to, of the said corporation, by the Trustees, Provost, Vice-Provost, and Professors of the said College, Academy, and charitable School, which oath or affirmation, and declaration, being totally inconsistent with the independence and Constitution of this Commonwealth, are hereby abrogated and repealed, the said Trustees herein before appointed, and their successors, and the Provost, Vice-Provost and professors, and every of them hereafter to be appointed, in such manner and form as herein is directed and required, before he or they enter upon the duties of their trust or office, shall before two Justices of the Peace of the city of Philadelphia, or of some county of this State, take and subscribe the oath or affirmation prescribed by the fourth section of the Constitution of this Commonwealth to be taken by the officers of this State, and also, the oath or affirmation of allegiance, directed to be taken by the same officers, in and by the seventh and eighth sections of an Act of Assembly, made and passed the fifth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, entitled, "A further supplement to the Act, intitled, An Act for the further security of Government," and shall also take an oath or affirmation, for the faithful discharge of their trust or office aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every the clause and clauses in the said charter, wherein and whereby the Trustees of the said College, Academy, and charitable School, are directed and enjoined to make their Rules, Ordinances and Statutes, not repugnant to the laws in force in the kingdom of Great-Britain, nor to the laws in force in the Province of Pennsylvania, be, and they are hereby annulled, repealed and made void, and the Trustees herein and hereby appointed are required and enjoined to review the Rules, Ordinances and Statutes, heretofore made by the former Trustees of the said seminary, which, so far as they are repugnant to the constitution and laws of the State, are hereby repealed; and to frame the same if necessary, and all Rules, Ordinances and Statutes, hereafter to be made, consistent with the constitution and laws of this Commonwealth.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the business of the said corporation shall and may be transacted, performed and determined by the major vote of a meeting of seven or more of the Trustees appointed by this act, and their successors, duly notified and called, other than the choice of new Trustees, the nominating and constituting or the dismissing of the future Provost, Vice-Provost, or Professors, or any of them, or the alienation or leasing of real estates for more than seven years, or any extraordinary and new expenditure of the income or other personal estate of the said corporation, or the altering any salary, or the granting degrees to the scholars of the said university, or to other persons, or to the making any ordinance, statute or bye-law; which several enumerated acts and doings may be transacted and performed by a majority of at least eleven of the said Trustees, duly notified and convened as aforesaid, and not otherwise.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the clause in the first charter of the said corporation, whereby the Trustees thereof were limited to be inhabitants of Pennsylvania, residing within five miles of the Academy and School aforesaid, although licence was given in the said charter to set up the same at any place within the said province, which the said Trustees should judge to be most convenient, so far as the same clause limits the appointment of Trustees to persons residing within five miles of the said Academy and School, be, and the same is hereby annulled, repealed and made void.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Trustees herein before appointed, and their successors, shall and may ask, demand, sue for, recover and receive all evidences, mortgages, specialties, deeds and instruments, and all papers, books and records of the said corporation, and all debts, dues and demands to the same owing, belonging, accruing or appertaining.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Civil Officers, Ministers of the Gospel and other persons, by this act constituted and appointed Trustees of the said University, and their successors, duly chosen, nominated and appointed, be one community body politic and corporate, to have perpetual succession and continuance for ever, by the name, stile and title aforesaid; and that by the same name, they shall be capable and able in law to sue and be sued, have and make a common seal, and the same at their pleasure to break and alter, to make rules and statutes, and to do every thing necessary and needful for the good government and perfect establishment of the said University; and the Provost, Vice-Provost and Professors, hereafter to be appointed and constituted by the Trustees aforesaid, shall be named, stiled and entitled the Provost, Vice-Provost and Professors of the same University, and the name, stile and title of the Body or Faculty, composed of the said Provost, Vice-Provost and Professors, shall be the Provost, Vice-Provost and Professors of the University of the State of Pennsylvania.

And be it enacted, &c. That the said Trustees shall, at all times when required, submit the books, accounts and œconomy of the said corporation to the free examination of visitors, to be appointed from time to time by the Representatives of the Freemen of this Commonwealth, in General Assembly met.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

Poor Richard's

POCKET ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

Philadelphia Manufacture.

TO BE SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Manufactory in South-Alley, between Market and Arch-streets, and between Fifth and Sixth-streets, on Hudson's Square, an Assortment of Coatings, Blanketing, Saggathies, Jeans, Everlastings, &c. Spinners employed as usual, by

‡5w. SAMUEL WETHERILL, junior.

IMPORTED, and to be SOLD by

HARMAN AND LEWIS,

At their Store, near the Draw-Bridge,

CHOICE CLARET in Hogsheads, in prime order for bottling; white and brown Linnens, Checks, Cambricks, Lawns, Lace, Knives and Forks, &c.

N. B. They will give the highest Price for empty Claret Bottles.

TAKEN up, on Tuesday the 9th of November instant, A dark brown HORSE. The owner, proving his property and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to the Subscriber living in the District of Southwark, Philadelphia county, near the Swedes Church.

‡ PETER MATTSON.

WHEREAS a certain person, by the name of *John Johnson*, came to the house of the subscriber, in Peters township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, about the middle of October last, and left on terms with the subscriber a large dark bay GELDING, about 15 hands high, with a short tail, a small star in his face, a small white spot on one side of his rump, paces and trots, and four years old past, which horse is supposed to be stolen; therefore the owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold by the 1st of January next to defray the expences.

Nov. 11, 1779. ‡ JOHN LAMMON.

In CONGRESS, October 30, 1779.

RESOLVED, That the Managers be directed to make sale of the Tickets of the Third Class of the Lottery of the United States without delay; that the drawing thereof commence the first day of March next, and be compleated as soon as may be; and that the tickets then unsold be the property and at the risk of the said States. *Extract from the Minutes,*

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Lottery-Office, November 2, 1779.

IN Consequence of the above Resolve the Managers give this public notice, that on the first day of March next the Drawing of the Lottery will commence at the Old City Vendue Store, and be continued from day to day with all possible expedition until finished. Such persons therefore as choose to become purchasers are to apply before said date, at the different Offices throughout the United States.

[*The Printers in the different States are requested to publish the above, and continue it till the first of March.*]

November 12, 1779.

A SCHOOLMASTER is wanted in the town of Darby. A person properly qualified to teach a number of Scholars will meet with good encouragement, by applying to

¶ HENRY HAYES, Esq; in Darby aforesaid.

Grand Lodge, Philadelphia, November 16, 5779.

THE Officers of the different LODGES of the most ancient and honourable Fraternity of *Free and Accepted* MASONS under the Grand Warrant of Pennsylvania, are hereby required to attend a *General Communication*, to be held in Philadelphia, at the Grand Lodge in Lodge-Alley, on Monday, the 20th of December next, at the Hour of *Ten* in the Forenoon, agreeable to a late Resolve of the Grand Lodge.

By Order of the Right Worshipful Grand Master,

WILLIAM SMITH, *Grand Secretary.*

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM in West-Caln, Chester county, containing 200 acres, with the allowance; good buildings, a good orchard, and excellent timber. For terms, enquire at the Compass, or of the subscriber, on the premises. JOHN MARTIN. ¶

Imported in several vessels lately from EUROPE and the WEST-INDIES, and to be disposed of by

James Budden, T. Lawrence, & Co.

At their COMMISSION STORE in Front-street, near the corner of Market-street, formerly occupied by Budden & Shaker,

A neat assortment of MERCHANDIZE.

THEY have opened this Store with an intention of receiving all kinds of Goods to dispose of on Commission, and which they flatter themselves, by a constant and diligent attention, to execute in such manner, as to give satisfaction to those who may be pleased to favour them with business.

The Goods they have at present to dispose of, and which they will do by wholesale and retail, consist of the following Articles, viz. Superfine cloths of a variety of colours, with shaloons and trimmings to match them; Cassimers of different colours; Forest cloths; Striped and plain Wiltons; Fashionable striped coatings; Buff, cloth-coloured and olive corduroys; Callicoes and chintzes; Scarlet and white baizes and flannels; Jeans, fustians and sattinets; Irish linens; Black, white and coloured Barcelona handkerchiefs; Sattins, modes and persians; Black everlastings; Black and white gauze; Prunellas; Muslins; Scotch threads; Sewing silks; Clouting diaper; Metal coat and vest buttons, of various kinds; together with a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

They have also to dispose of, a large quantity of Hard Ware; several hogsheads of Muscovado Sugar, of the first quality; and a quantity of single refined Loaf Sugar.

FIFTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or stolen, on Thursday, the 4th instant, from the subscriber, in Tredyffrin, Chester county, a sorrel HORSE, about seven years old, with a bald face, trots and canters well, can pace a travel, about 14 hands high, whitish mane and tail, and white hairs all over his body, shod all round, a little droop rumped, and is apt to slip his bridle; thought to have some kind of a brand on his near buttock. Whoever secures said horse, so that his owner may have him again, shall receive the above reward, if found 15 miles from home, if nearer, TWENTY DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, paid by

Nov. 9, 1779. ‡ DAVID JONES.

CAME to the plantation of the Subscriber, living in Northampton township, Bucks county, about the beginning of October last, A GREY HORSE, about 12 years old, and about 13 hands high, a natural trotter, shod before. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Nov. 12, 1779. ¶ JOHN KROESEN.

TAKEN up, by the Subscriber, on the 30th of October last, TWO STRAY MARES, one a black, about 14 hands and an half high, about six years old; the other a bay, has lost the sight of her right eye, and is something older than the black. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. ¶

Germantown, Nov. 12, 1779. FREDERICK MEHL.

WAS taken up on Monday, the first instant, a black COW, middle sized, crooked horns, a short tail, white bag, a slit in her right ear. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold in three weeks from this date, by PHILIP WIRTZ, living on William Shipley's place, between the two and three mile stones on Wissahickon road. ¶ *November* 16, 1779.

JOHN BENEZET

Has for SALE, at the north east corner of Front and Pine-streets,

A FEW PIPES of MADEIRA WINE, of the first quality; also a quantity of opium: Said Benezet continues to purchase Loan-Office Certificates bearing interest payable in France; likewise Bills on the Commissioners for interest due on such Certificates: He has to dispose of a B[illegible] on Annapolis for £256 2 9. ¶

Iron Wire, of different Sizes, and Knitting-needles, by the Groce,

TO BE SOLD, BY

JAMES TRUEMAN,

In ELBOW-LANE, near THIRD-STREET. ‡6w.

CAME to Cadorus Forge, in York county, some time in 1778, a Black MARE, branded on the near side C. A. blind of the off eye; was then advertised. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay a small charge and take her away.

* WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

DECEMBER, 1779. THE NUMB. 2582.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1779.

TUTORS WANTED,

In the several SCHOOLS *of the* UNIVERSITY *in* PHILADELPHIA.

TUTORS, qualified to teach the *Latin Language*, *English*, *Writing*, *Arithmetic* and the *Mathematics*, are wanted at the University in Philadelphia. Such Perſons as ſhall think proper to offer their Services in this Seminary of Learning, which it is intended ſhall be put on the moſt reſpectable Footing, are deſired to apply to the Rev. Dr. EWING, the Rev. Mr. WHITE, and the Rev. Mr. WEBERG, a Committee appointed by the Truſtees for this Purpoſe.

PHILADELPHIA.

AN ACT *for veſting the eſtates of the late Proprietaries of Pennſylvania in this Commonwealth.*

WHEREAS the charter from Charles the Second, heretofore King of England, to William Penn, under which the late Province, now State, of Pennſylvania was firſt begun to be ſettled, was granted and held for the great ends of enlarging the bounds of human ſociety, the cultivation and promotion of religion and learning, and the rights of property and powers of government thereby veſted in the ſaid William Penn and his heirs were declared to be uſed and enjoyed, as well for the benefit of the people as for his own particular emolument, agreeable to the terms of the ſaid charter, and of certain conditions and conceſſions entered into between them: AND WHEREAS the claims heretofore made by the late Proprietaries to the whole of the ſoil contained within the bounds of the ſaid charter, and in conſequence thereof the reſervation of quit-rents and purchaſe-money upon all the grants of lands within the ſaid limits, cannot long ſubſiſt with the ſafety, liberty and happineſs of the good people of this Commonwealth, who, at the expence of much blood and treaſure, have bravely reſcued themſelves and their poſterity from the tyranny of Great-Britain, and are now defending themſelves from the inroads of the ſame: AND WHEREAS the ſafety and happineſs of the people is the fundamental law of ſociety, and it has been the practice and uſage of States moſt celebrated for freedom and wiſdom to controul and abolish all claims of power and intereſt inconſiſtent with their ſafety and welfare; and it being the right and duty of the Repreſentatives of the people to aſſume the direction and management of ſuch intereſt and property as belongs to the community, or was deſigned for their advantage: AND WHEREAS it has become neceſſary that ſpeedy and effectual meaſures ſhould be taken in the premiſes, on account of the great expences of the war, and the rapid proceſs of the neighbouring States in locating and ſettling the lands heretofore uncultivated, by which multitudes of inhabitants are daily emigrating from this State.

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That all and every the eſtate, right, title, intereſt, property, claim and demand of the heirs and deviſees, executors, or others claiming as Proprietaries of Pennſylvania, whereof they or either of them ſtood ſeized, or to which they or any of them were entitled, or which to them were deemed to belong on the fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy ſix, of, in or to the ſoil and land contained within the limits of the ſaid late Province, now State, of Pennſylvania, or any part thereof, together with the royalties, franchiſes, wreckſhips, and all other the hereditaments and premiſes granted, meſſuaged and granted in the ſame charter of preſent intent of the ſaid King Charles the Second (except herein after is excepted) ſhall be, and they are hereby veſted in the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, for the uſe and benefit of the citizens thereof; freed and diſcharged, and abſolutely acquitted, exempted and indemnified, from and againſt all eſtates, uſes, truſts, intails, remainders, limitations, charges, incumbrances, titles, claims and demands whatſoever, from, by or under the ſaid charter or letters patent or otherwiſe, as fully, clearly and entirely, as if the ſaid charter or letters patent, and the eſtates, intereſts, hereditaments and premiſes thereby comprized, mentioned and granted, and all the eſtate, right and title of, the ſaid Proprietaries, and to the ſame premiſes, were herein tranſcribed and recited.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all and every the ſaid lands, hereditaments and premiſes, and every parcel thereof (except as herein is excepted) which hereafter the date hereof, ſhall be ſubject to ſuch diſpoſition, conveyance, donation and appropriation, as to this or any future Legiſlature of this Commonwealth ſhall ſeem meet from time to time, and at any time hereafter, by act or acts of law, as ſhall be for the purpoſe made and provided.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all and every the rights, titles, eſtates, claims and demands, which were granted by or derived from the ſaid Proprietaries, their officers, or others by them duly commiſſioned, authoriſed and appointed, or otherwiſe, or to which any perſon or perſons, other than the ſaid Proprietaries, were or are entitled either in law or equity, by virtue of any deed, patent, warrant or ſurvey, of, in or to any part or portion of the lands comprized and contained within the limits of this State, or by virtue of any location filed in the land-office, at any time or times before the ſaid fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy ſix, ſhall be, and they are hereby confirmed, ratified and eſtabliſhed for ever, according to ſuch eſtate or eſtates, rights or intereſts, and under ſuch limitations and uſes, as in and by the ſeveral and reſpective grants and conveyances thereof are directed and appointed.

Provided alſo, and be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all and every the private eſtates, lands and hereditaments of any of the ſaid Proprietaries, whereof they are now poſſeſſed, or to which they are now entitled in their private ſeveral right or capacity, by deviſe, purchaſe or deſcent; and likewiſe all the lands called and known by the name of the Proprietary tenths or manors, which were duly ſurveyed and returned into the land-office on or before the fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-ſix, together with the quit or other rents, and arrearages of rents, reſerved out of the ſaid Proprietary tenths or manors, or any part or parts thereof which have been ſold, be confirmed, ratified and eſtabliſhed for ever, according to ſuch eſtate or eſtates therein, and under ſuch limitations, uſes and truſts, as in and by the ſeveral and reſpective reſervations, grants and conveyances thereof are directed and appointed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all and every the quit-rents which at any time or times heretofore have been reſerved unto and by any warrant, patent or other conveyance of lands or other hereditaments, from, by or under the ſaid Proprietaries, their officers, or others by them commiſſioned and appointed; and all and every the dues and arrearages of quit-rents, and arrearages of purchaſe monies for lands not within the tenths or manors aforeſaid, or which at any time or times heretofore have been deemed or taken to be due and in arrear, other than the quit or other rents reſerved within the Proprietary tenths or manors before mentioned, ſhall from henceforth ceaſe and determine, and the ſame lands and other hereditaments ſhall be held free and diſcharged therefrom, and from the payment thereof for ever.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in order to preſerve equality among the purchaſers of land under the ſaid late Proprietaries, the ſaid arrears of purchaſe money, other than for lands within the ſaid tenths and manors, ſhall be accounted to be due and payable to the Commonwealth.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all and every law or laws, act or acts of Aſſembly heretofore made and enacted by the Legiſlature of the province of Pennſylvania, or ſuch parts and clauſes thereof by which any right, title or claim, power or authority, is or are given or granted, ratified or eſtabliſhed in the ſaid Proprietaries or any of them, their or any of their officers or ſervants, of, in or to any of the eſtates, lands or other hereditaments herein and hereby veſted and confirmed, or meant to be hereby veſted and confirmed in this Commonwealth, for the uſe and benefit of the citizens thereof, or of, in or to the quit-rents and purchaſe-money, and arrearages thereof, or of, in or to any portion thereof herein and hereby releaſed, diſcharged and aboliſhed, or meant ſo to be, be, and they are hereby annulled, revoked and repealed.

AND WHEREAS the Freemen of this Commonwealth, being deſirous to manifeſt not only a regard to their own ſafety and happineſs, but their liberality alſo, and remembrance of the enterprizing ſpirit which diſtinguiſhed the founder of Pennſylvania, and mindful of the expectations and dependance of his deſcendants on the propriety thereof, and alſo that ſundry marriage ſettlements and teſtamentary diſpoſitions have been made thereupon, which will be wholly defeated, and the parties expoſed to great diſappointment and loſs, if no proviſion be made therein:

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſum of One Hundred and Thirty Thouſand Pounds, ſterling money of Great-Britain, be paid out of the Treaſury of this State to the deviſees and legatees of Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, late Proprietaries of Pennſylvania reſpectively, and to the widow and relict of the ſaid Thomas Penn, in ſuch proportions as ſhall hereafter by the Legiſlature be deemed equitable and juſt upon a full inveſtigation of their reſpective claims.

Provided always, That no part of the ſaid ſum of One Hundred and Thirty Thouſand Pounds ſterling ſhall be paid within leſs than one year after the termination of the preſent war with Great-Britain; and that no more than Twenty Thouſand Pounds ſterling, nor leſs than Fifteen Thouſand Pounds ſterling thereof, ſhall be paid or payable in any one year, until the whole ſum be fully paid and diſcharged; and that the firſt annual payment thereof be made at the expiration of one year after the termination of the ſaid war.

AND WHEREAS divers perſons who have acted under the ſaid late Proprietaries, or any of them, as Secretaries of the Land-office, Receiver of Purchaſe-money, Rents or other Income, Surveyor-General, Surveyors of Land, or otherwiſe, or being the heirs or repreſentatives of ſuch perſons, are poſſeſſed of divers books, ſurveys, returns of ſurvey, certificates, orders or other documents, inſtruments, records, or writings, or ſeals to the ſaid Propriety belonging or appertaining, or which have been uſually lodged and kept in the ſeveral and reſpective offices of Secretary of the Land-office, Receiver-General and Surveyor-General, may neglect or refuſe to deliver up the ſame, undiminiſhed, to the Supreme Executive Council of this State, as is proper and neceſſary upon the paſſing of this act,

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons whatſoever who now is or are, or hereafter ſhall be poſſeſſed of any of the ſaid books, ſurveys, returns of ſurvey, certificates, orders, or other documents, inſtruments, records, writings or ſeals, and ſhall, after demand thereof in writing made by the Preſident or Vice-Preſident of the Supreme Executive Council of this State, for one month after ſuch demand refuſe or neglect to deliver up the ſame to the perſon or perſons empowered by the ſaid Preſident or Vice-Preſident to receive the ſame, ſuch perſon or perſons, ſo refuſing, ſhall forfeit and pay to the uſe of the Commonwealth any ſum not exceeding Five Hundred Thouſand Pounds, upon being convicted by indictment in any Court of Oyer and Terminer; and moreover, if ſuch perſon or perſons after ſuch conviction perſiſt in ſuch refuſal, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall be ſentenced to impriſonment until he or they deliver the books, ſurveys, or other herein before mentioned articles, by ſuch perſon or perſons withheld as aforeſaid.

JOHN BAYARD, *Speaker.*

Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia, on Saturday, the twenty-ſeventh day of November, A. D. One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy nine.

THOMAS PAINE, *Clerk of General Aſſembly.*

IN CONGRESS, October 30, 1779.

RESOLVED, That the Managers be directed to make ſale of the Tickets of the Third Claſs of the Lottery of the United States without delay; that the drawing commence the firſt day of March next, and be completed as ſoon as may be; and that the tickets then unſold be the property and at the riſk of the ſaid States.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Lottery-Office, November 2, 1779.

IN Conſequence of the above Reſolve the Managers give this public notice, that on the firſt day of March next the Drawing of the Lottery will commence at the Old City Veudue ſtore, and be continued from day to day with all poſſible expedition until finiſhed. Such perſons therefore as chooſe to become purchaſers are to apply before ſaid date, at the different Offices throughout the United States.

[*The Printers in the different States are requeſted to publiſh the above, and continue it till the firſt of March.*]

WHEREAS the Miniſter of France is deſirous of preventing every difficulty whatſoever which might take place, relating to the ſalaries of the workmen in general who have been or ſhall be employed in his houſe for his own account; and alſo with reſpect to the payments of the victuals, proviſions, or any other goods whatever that may be ſupplied to him, for the uſe and conſumption of his hotel, he thinks proper to publiſh the following meaſures:

1ſt. Every perſon or perſons employed, either for the Miniſter himſelf, or for his own account, ſhall be paid immediately on the completion of their works, or at fartheſt on the Saturday of the week in which they ſhall have been employed.

2d. Every merchandize or commodity whatſoever ſupplied for his houſe and for his own account ſhall be paid on the delivering them, or on the Saturday of the week in which they ſhall have been furniſhed.

3d. This advertiſement to be publiſhed in all the News papers of Philadelphia, and renewed every year; and by the means of this public notice, which is looked upon to be of a ſufficient authenticity, no one ſhall be received to aſk any payment whatſoever after the week ſhall be elapſed.

4th. As all the payments are to be made by the hands of M. Carre, charged of the adminiſtration of the Houſe of France, no one ſhall be received to aſk any payment for purchaſes made from any other perſon in the ſaid houſe.

5th. The Miniſter of France has likewiſe conſidered, that if the people of his houſe were authorized to give themſelves up to any trade or branches of trade, the privileges of his miſſion would give them too great an advantage over the inhabitants of this State in the diſcuſſions that might ariſe on that account; therefore he has ſtrictly prohibited to them all kind of commerce: And if ever he is informed of any the leaſt tranſgreſſion of that prohibition, the tranſgreſſor ſhall be immediately diſcharged or ſent away, and the interceding party muſt provide for his indemnification in the manner, and to whom he ſhall think proper.

CHARLES CARRE, Adminiſtrator of the French Miniſter's Houſe.

Philadelphia, November 1779.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

Poor Richard's

POCKET ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

From the NEW-JERSEY JOURNAL.

LETTERS ON OUR PAPER CURRENCY.

LETTER IV.

I HAVE in my third letter mentioned the value of ten million of paper dollars to be emitted, but on the whole I think it would be more expedient to emit fifteen million at firſt, which might be without any danger of depreciation. The Congreſs ſuppoſe that three hundred million is the extent of our national debt, including all the bills that have been emitted. The fifteen million new dollars propoſed would clear this debt at twenty for one; but as a conſiderable part of the debt muſt be paid in money at a better exchange than twenty for one, there would ſome part of our debt ſtill remain, which muſt be gradually paid by taxes, from year to year. Some have ſuppoſed thirty for one a more equitable exchange for the old money than twenty. Should the Congreſs find this to be the caſe when the old money comes to be ſtruck dead, this would help the matter much; in that caſe, leſs than half the fifteen million new dollars would burn all the old, and leave us above half our new emiſſion to help pay our debts. Could we in ſome ſuch manner get rid of the chief expence of the war, and our old depreciated money, it would be much better than to obtain a loan in hard money, though upon the moſt reaſonable terms; and that on two accounts.

Firſt, The paper would not be ſo liable to be hoarded as the hard money; but, ſecond, and principally becauſe we ſhould not be obliged to repay or refund the paper money, whereas the loan in hard money muſt be paid, and that with intereſt. The fifteen million paper dollars propoſed would not be a debt upon the country, but might paſs for ever, with only the expence of ſtriking new bills to exchange the old ones, when they become ragged. Suppoſe then we ſhould by fifteen million of new paper dollars clear ourſelves of the old money, and ſo great a part of the continental debt too: The enquiry is, who has borne the burthen and defrayed the expence of the war? The anſwer in general is eaſy. Every one muſt ſee that thoſe who have ſuffered by the depreciation of the currency have done this: For it is done by the depreciation. Firſt, Many widows, orphans, aged, and helpleſs perſons, whoſe eſtates lay in money, and who have been obliged to live upon it, have ſunk, ſome one half, ſome three-fourths, ſome nine tenths, and ſome the whole of their eſtates by the depreciation, who could have lived comfortably upon the bare intereſt if money had kept its credit. Theſe unhappy ſufferers have, by the depreciation, borne a great part of the burthen and expence of the war. Secondly, Many other perſons, and ſome of them gentlemen of fortune, have loſt great part of their eſtates in the ſame manner. All thoſe that had money at intereſt, and have been obliged to receive it, have ſuffered according to the diſcount of the time in which it was paid, and thus done their part towards the expence of the war. Thirdly, Refugees from the enemy, who have fled from their habitations and employments, by which they ſupported their families, and who have been obliged to live upon their money and other effects which they have been obliged to turn into money, to ſupport their families, have felt the ſad effects of the depreciation, and have thus borne a great part of the burthen and expence of the war. Fourthly, Banks or funds of money thro' the continent, whether for the ſupporting of colleges, churches, ſchools or other purpoſes, have done their part, ſince a conſiderable, if not the greateſt, part of their money has been brought in at a conſiderable diſcount. Fifthly, All ſalary men, who have not had their ſalaries raiſed in proportion to the depreciation, have done their part. Sixthly, Our officers and ſoldiers who have defended our country, and in that ſenſe borne the burthen of the war, have alſo felt it ſeverely by the depreciation of the money. Their wages not ſupporting them in the field, ſo that thoſe who left families at home had nothing to ſpare for them, however deſtitute and helpleſs —Seventhly, Thoſe already mentioned are ſo much the greateſt ſufferers, and have done ſo much more than others to ſupport the war, that the little which particular perſons have ſuffered by the depreciation, while the money has paſſed through their hands, ſcarce deſerves to be mentioned as any burthen that they have borne: Yet taking the whole country together, and the depreciation between the times of particular perſons receiving and paying out the money, and that from time to time repeatedly would amount to a great ſum. Thus we ſee who have borne the burthen and expence of the war. And this will be much the ſame to thoſe ſufferers, let our bills be redeemed and debts paid in what manner they will. Did I ſay much the ſame? I recall my words, it will be much worſe for thoſe ſufferers if the bills muſt be redeemed ſo as to be made as good as ſilver, and that by a tax upon the country. How unjuſt, how cruel would it be, after the war is over to tax our ſoldiers, thoſe orphans, and other perſons mentioned, who have done ſo much already? I ſay to tax thoſe for many years to make good the bills to a few men who have acquired them at ſo cheap a rate? But to return, Since in the propoſed method the paſt expences of the war would be nearly defrayed, people might afford and would be willing to pay high taxes after the new money is emitted, in caſe the war ſhould continue, or any thing elſe require large taxes, becauſe the whole country have expected to pay large taxes for ſeveral years ſucceſſively in order to ſink our money and pay our continental debts. If the war ſhould continue, it might be ſupported in the method propoſed, by taxing the country not higher than they have expected to be taxed; nor one quarter ſo high as they muſt be taxed, if we purſue the method that has been purſued. After all, ſhould the country proceed in their endeavours to diminiſh the quantity of our money by large taxes, which is evidently impoſſible while the war continues, and every year requires more to ſupport it in the depreciated ſtate of our currency than we can pay in. I ſay, ſhould the country endeavour to accompliſh what is deſired by large taxes, it would be the intereſt of all our people immediately to ſell ſo much of their moveable eſtate as would procure continental money to pay their part, while they can obtain their money at ſo cheap a rate. The Congreſs ſuppoſe that three hundred million of dollars are equal to the ſums emitted and debts contracted till that time. Any man that would pay his part of this, whether by rate or putting into the public funds, would be clear with the continent till that time. Any man may know nearly what his part of the three hundred million will be by comparing it with the tax he lately paid to raiſe the ſixty million of dollars which he lately paid in. If his rate was 100l. in paying the ſixty million, it will be 500l to clear the three hundred million. He that paid 50l. in the late tax, might now for a good cow procure near money enough to clear him of the three hundred million. And he that paid 150l. in the late tax, might for a good yoke of oxen do the ſame. If the method of taxing is purſued in order to redeem our money and pay our debt, I would adviſe and urge my countrymen forthwith to ſell ſomething to five times the value of the late tax, and put the money into the public funds. Thoſe that neglect this will, ere long, find themſelves in a bad ſituation, if our money matters are to be ſet right by taxing and funding. In every view of the caſe, let what method will be purſued, the bulk of the country have not the leaſt occaſion to be diſcouraged. Should the war continue, we have no reaſon to be diſheartened; nineteen-twentieths of the country are ſo far from ſinking under any difficulties, that they are not much burdened by the war, though 'tis true ſome have ſuffered ſeverely, and are even undone. This country is not ſo much in debt, beyond their own limit, as they were before the war. Yea, I may venture to ſay, they are not ſo much in debt among themſelves; moſt people through the country have paid off their private debts ſince the war began. We are well able to ſupport the war, and rectify our money matters, and if the method I have pointed out is not purſued, I truſt ſome proper meaſures will be taken; for meaſures there certainly are that will anſwer.

In this letter, which I deſigned ſhould have been my laſt, I propoſed to have ſaid ſomething in favour of thoſe who have ſuffered by the depreciation: but what I propoſe would have led me into ſo large a field, and would have been ſo different from the ſubject I have hitherto purſued, that I thought proper to defer it, and make it a ſubject by itſelf.

EUMENES.

WILLIAMSBURG, *November* 27.

Extract of a letter from Col. Clarke, dated Falls of Ohio, October 9, 1779.

"By one of Col. David Rodgers's boats, juſt returned to this place, I have the mortifying account, that on the 4th inſtant, near the mouth of the Miame, a party of Indians was diſcovered ahead, croſſing the Ohio. A propoſal was made to land and attack them, which was generally agreed to, and Col. Rodgers, with 50 men, landed and began the onſet. The firſt parties of the enemy they met with retreated before them; but the Indians being ſoon ſtrongly reinforced, our people were obliged to give way. The Indians preſſed hard on our men in their retreat, and boarded two of our batteaus; the third having about a dozen of ſoldiers aboard as a guard, a brave fellow among them refuſed to ſurrender her, and, aſſuming the command, brought her off through a heavy fire from the ſhore. Our loſs is Col. John Campbell of Yohogany, Col. Rodgers, and ſuppoſed between 30 and 40 of his beſt officers and men, beſides a conſiderable amount of public and private property."

CHATHAM, *November* 30.

A New-York paper, of the 20th inſtant, mentions the taking of a packet the 4th inſtant, with diſpatches from General Waſhington to Count D'Eſtaing.

TRENTON, *December* 1.

The legiſlature of this ſtate have agreed to raiſe a tax of nine million of dollars, to be collected in two payments, one by the firſt day of May, and the other by the firſt of September next.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 8.

In CONGRESS, *November* 19, 1779.

WHEREAS the fluctuating ſtate of prices not only cauſes inequality and injuſtice in private dealings, and in furniſhing the public ſupplies from the ſeveral States, but renders it impracticable to make the proper eſtimates for future expences, and to fix equitable ſalaries for thoſe employed in the ſervice of the United States; and whereas the eſtimates, according to which the requiſitions for the taxes of the ſucceeding year have been made, by the reſolution of the 6th of October, have been formed on the principle that the prices of commodities neceſſary for the public uſe would not exceed twenty fold of the former prices, and ſhould they riſe above that rate the taxes muſt be accordingly encreaſed, but ſhould they fall below it, the ſurplus of the ſum raiſed may be applied to the ſinking fund; therefore,

Reſolved, That it be earneſtly recommended to the ſeveral States, forthwith to enact laws for eſtabliſhing and carrying into execution a general limitation of prices throughout their reſpective juriſdictions, on the following principles, and to commence in their operation from the firſt day of February next.

Articles of domeſtic produce, farming and common labour, the wages of tradeſmen and mechanics, water and land carriage, not to exceed twenty fold of the price current through the various ſeaſons of the year 1774.

Articles imported from foreign parts to be in due proportion with labour and the articles above ſtated, making a proper allowance for freight, inſurance and other charges—Salt and military ſtores, whether of home manufacture or imported from abroad, to be excepted from the limitation of price.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the ſeveral States to enact ſtrict laws againſt engroſſing and withholding, and to take the neceſſary meaſures for having the ſame carried into full execution.

Reſolved, That all officers and agents employed in making purchaſes for the United States, be directed to conform ſtrictly to all regulations that are or may be eſtabliſhed in the ſeveral ſtates.

That accounts be kept and returns made by all perſons employed to make purchaſes in behalf of the United States, or to hire veſſels, carriages, or men, for the ſervices of the ſame, of the prices by them reſpectively given in ſuch ſtates, as ſhall not, before the firſt day of February, 1780, paſs laws for the limitation of prices agreeable to the recommendation contained in the foregoing reſolutions, to the intent that ſuch ſtate as ſhall have neglected to paſs laws for the purpoſes aforeſaid, may reſpectively be charged in the public accounts with the aggregate accounts of the difference of prices paid from and after the ſaid firſt day of February, 1780, in ſuch ſtates, and thoſe in which ſuch laws may have been enacted. *Extract from the Minutes,*

(Copy) CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

IN CONGRESS, *November* 25, 1779.

RESOLVED, That the various departments of the Civil Staff belonging to the Army, be for the future under the ſuperintendency and direction of the Board of War; and that the Committees of Congreſs on thoſe departments deliver over to the Board of War all papers in their hands reſpecting them, and thereupon be diſcharged.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

IN CONGRESS, *November* 30, 1779.

RESOLVED, That the Board of War be directed to procure from the Quarter-Maſter General, the Commiſſaries General, the Forage-Maſter and the Barrack-Maſter General, a return of all the Aſſiſtants, Deputies, Officers, Agents and other perſons employed in their reſpective departments, the diſtricts in which they are ſo employed, and the terms upon which they are engaged: And that ſuch return be made by the firſt day of January next.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

On Sunday, the 21ſt of November ult. died, in the 17th year of his age, OSWALD EVANS, younger ſon of the Hon. John Evans, Eſq; one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, after a long and ſevere illneſs, which he ſupported with a chriſtian fortitude rarely to be met with in one of his tender years.

Sunbury, November 30, 1779.

This morning, at 6 o'clock, departed this life, by a wound received at Newtown, in defence of his country, the 29th of Auguſt laſt, againſt the ſavages—the brave, worthy and reſpected Capt. ELIJAH CLAYES, of the ſecond New-Hampſhire regiment, regretted by every officer who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance; his ſocial virtues endeared him to his countrymen, and his patriotic zeal was excelled but by few. From the beginning of this conteſt, he has invariably manifeſted himſelf to be a chriſtian and a ſoldier; his mind was poſſeſſed of every noble and generous thought, ſuch as ever conſtitutes the gentleman: His conſtant deportment while living cauſed him to be univerſally eſteemed, and now dead to be greatly lamented.—The ſame evening his funeral was attended by the officers of the garriſon and a number of worthy inhabitants, when his body was committed to the ſilent grave with military honours, and every other poſſible mark of reſpect.

Married, on Saturday evening laſt, at the ſeat of WILLIAM WEST, Eſquire, of Whitemarſh, Mr. DAVID HAYFIELD CONYNGHAM, an eminent Merchant of this city, to the amiable and accompliſhed Miſs WEST, eldeſt daughter of the ſaid Mr. Weſt.

IN COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, December* 3, 1779.

WHEREAS by a late Act of Aſſembly, this Board is authorized and required to reſerve ſuch and ſo many of the confiſcated eſtates, as may be neceſſary to create a fund for the ſupport of the Provoſt and other officers of the Univerſity of the State:

Reſolved therefore, That the Agents poſtpone any farther ſales of the ſaid eſtates, until the above reſervation is made, or further order given in the premiſes.

Reſolved, That the Agents compleat the ſales already made, and if any perſons have failed to comply with the terms of ſale, the premiſes be deemed the property of the State, as ſpecified in the ſaid terms, and taken in poſſeſſion by the Agents accordingly.

And whereas the State is bound to warrantee the lands and real eſtate ſold under its authority, it is therefore our indiſpenſable duty to have ſuch eſtates duly and properly deſcribed, that future litigation may be prevented, and the State not farther reſponſible than for the eſtates actually ſold, and value received: Wherefore

Reſolved, That the Agents, together with a certificate of the receipt of the purchaſe money, ſend a particular deſcription of the land or other premiſes duly ſigned by them, and in caſe of doubt or difficulty, Surveyors to be employed, and return to be made accordingly, in which caſe their deeds will be immediately executed.

December 4, 1779.

Whereas it has been repreſented to this Board, as well by the Magiſtrates as other reputable inhabitants of the city, that many abuſes and frauds are committed in the meaſure as well as quality of wood brought to public market, and alſo that the corders and carters engroſs the ſame, ſo as to accumulate the price, to the great prejudice of the inhabitants generally, and diſtreſs of the poor in particular:

Reſolved therefore, that it be earneſtly recommended to the Juſtices of the Peace of the city, and Wardens, under whoſe care the public wharves are placed, to cauſe immediate inquiry to be made into theſe com-

plaints, and to remove from office, and otherwiſe puniſh the offenders herein, reporting to this Board what regulations may be further neceſſary to be made to prevent the like impoſitions in future.

Reſolved alſo, That the Clerk of the Market do give public notice, that he is ordered and directed to proceed with ſeverity againſt all perſons foreſtalling the markets: That Tavern-keepers ſuffering proviſions to be purchaſed out of market will be deprived of their licences, and ſuch purchaſers will be puniſhed according to law.

December 6, 1779.

Ordered, That the Commiſſioners, Aſſeſſors and Collectors of the public State Taxes, within the City and Liberties, be directed to attend the Preſident and Council, in the Council Chamber at the State Houſe, on Wedneſday the 8th inſtant, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

Extract from the Minutes.
Publiſhed by order of the Council,
T. MATLACK, *Secretary.*

An ACT *for raiſing the ſum of Two Millions Five Hundred Thouſand Dollars monthly, during eight months in the year One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, for the ſupply of the Treaſury of the United States of America, and the Treaſury of this State.*

WHEREAS the Honorable Congreſs, by an Act of their Body, dated the fourth day of October laſt, did call upon the ſeveral States to raiſe, in ſuch manner as each State may judge expedient, ſufficient ſums to enable the ſaid States to pay into the Continental Treaſury, or to the order of Congreſs, on or before the firſt day of February next, and on or before the firſt day of each ſucceeding month until the firſt day of September next incluſive, their reſpective proportions of Fifteen Millions of Dollars

AND WHEREAS the proportion of this State, for the preſent is ſet at Two Millions Three Hundred Thouſand Dollars, and it is highly proper that the good people of this Commonwealth ſhould exert themſelves in furniſhing this neceſſary ſupply.

AND WHEREAS it is expedient, that the Tax which will be proper for raiſing the monies aforeſaid, be grafted upon the returns made or to be made, for the Tax now levying in this State, by virtue of an Act intituled, "An Act for raiſing the additional ſum of Five Millions Seven Hundred Thouſand Dollars, in the year One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine," whereby much expence and trouble, and alſo much time will be ſaved, and yet the payment thereof be ſufficiently equal.

AND WHEREAS it is neceſſary that the Treaſury of this State be alſo ſupplied.

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That in the month of January next, and ſo in every ſucceeding month after, for and during eight months ending on the thirty-firſt day of Auguſt next, there ſhall be charged upon and collected, of every perſon in this State, who is or ſhall be rated, aſſeſſed and charged, in any of the counties of this State, with any part of the ſaid ſum of Five Millions Seven Hundred Thouſand Dollars, or for the Tax on ready money by virtue of the Act aforeſaid, or who was or ought to be liable to and chargeable therewith, a ſum of money amounting to one half part of the whole amount of the Tax which ſuch perſon was or is, or ought to be chargeable with and liable to pay as aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Commiſſioners of the ſeveral and reſpective counties of this State, ſhall cauſe to be written and made out fair duplicates of the names and ſirnames and ſums of money chargeable by virtue of this Act, monthly as aforeſaid, of and on all perſons within their reſpective counties, and ſhall deliver a counterpart thereof with proper warrants and directions to the Collector of the county, and the ſaid Collector ſhall proceed to collect the ſame in the manner and within the time herein before ſpecified, and ſhall pay at the end of every month the ſame without delay to the Treaſurer of the proper county, and the Treaſurers of the ſeveral counties of this State ſhall, immediately after they receive the monies by virtue of this Act or any part thereof, tranſmit and pay the ſame to the Treaſurer of this State, to be by him paid over to the amount of Eighteen Millions Four Hundred Thouſand Dollars, to the Treaſurer of the United States, or to the order of Congreſs, for the ſupport of the fœderal army and navy, the State Treaſurer retaining in his hands the reſidue of the Tax impoſed by this Act, for the uſe of this State, ſubject to the diſpoſal of the Houſe of Aſſembly.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Commiſſioners of the ſeveral counties of this State ſhall have and exerciſe like authority to enforce the collection and payment of the ſaid tax, and that like fines and penalties ſhall be incurred by delinquent Commiſſioners, Collectors and county Treaſurers, to be impoſed and levied on ſuch delinquents, in like manner and by like proceſs as are directed in like caſes, in and by the Act before mentioned; and that all neceſſary powers for the effectual and timely raiſing, collecting, and bringing into the Treaſury of this State, the ſaid ſum of two millions five hundred thouſand dollars, by monthly payments as aforeſaid, and like reward for the ſervices done in execution of this Act, ſhall be exerciſed and uſed as were authorized, given, and directed to be exerciſed and uſed in the execution of the Act of Aſſembly herein before mentioned; or of an Act of Aſſembly intitled, "An Act for raiſing the ſupplies for the year One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine;" in ſimilar caſes, and for like purpoſes.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if, by reaſon of any unavoidable delay, the ſums hereby directed to be levied, collected and paid, ſhall not be levied, collected and paid, in the ſeveral months herein before provided according to the intent of this Act, that in ſuch caſe, the ſame ſhall be levied, collected and paid as ſoon after as may be, and applied in the manner herein before mentioned and directed.

Provided alſo, That if any perſon liable to pay the monthly aſſeſſments aforeſaid, ſhall be diſpoſed to advance the ſums he or ſhe is liable to pay in any other month or months, than the monthly Tax demanded of him or her, the Collector upon tender thereof ſhall be obliged to receive and give a diſcharge for the ſame.

JOHN BAYARD, *Speaker.*
Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia on Thurſday, the twenty-fifth day of November, A. D. One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine.
THOMAS PAINE, *Clerk of General Aſſembly.*

A SUPPLEMENT to an ACT, intituled "An ACT for the relief of the poor."

WHEREAS the rate or aſſeſſment directed by the Act of Aſſembly, intituled "An Act for the relief of the poor, paſſed on the twenty-ninth day of March, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-one, not exceeding three pence in the pound on all eſtates real and perſonal, and ſix ſhillings per head on every freeman not otherwiſe rated for his eſtate within the ſeveral Counties of this State, is found to be very inadequate to the Support of the Poor of the ſaid Counties, Diſtricts and Townſhips, and the frequent repetition thereof would be very inconvenient to the Overſeers of the Poor, and very troubleſome to the inhabitants: For remedy whereof,

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That it ſhall and may be lawful for any two of the Juſtices of the Peace of any county, diſtrict or townſhip, upon complaint of the Overſeers of the Poor that a ſum of money is wanted or likely to be wanted for the ſupport of the poor, to iſſue their warrants, under their hands and ſeals, directed to the Overſeers of the Poor of the ſaid county, diſtrict or townſhip, requiring them forthwith to levy, collect and raiſe, by an equal aſſeſſment upon the clear yearly value, as they ſhall reaſonably eſtimate the ſame, of all real and perſonal eſtates within the ſaid county, diſtrict or townſhips reſpectively, a rate or tax not exceeding ſeven ſhillings and ſix pence in the pound upon all taxables, and a ſum not exceeding ſix pounds per head, nor leſs than three pounds, on all freemen not otherwiſe rated for ſuch tax for the relief of the poor; and the ſaid rate ſhall be repeated as often as the ſaid Juſtices and Overſeers ſhall find the ſame neceſſary.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid recited act for the relief of the poor, paſſed the twenty-ninth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-one, except ſo much as is herein before altered and repealed, ſhall continue, be and remain, and is hereby declared to be in full force and effect. JOHN BAYARD, *Speaker.*
Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia, on Saturday, the twenty-ſeventh day of November, A. D. One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine.
THOMAS PAINE. *Clerk of General Aſſembly.*

A CLARICHORD FOR SALE.
Enquire of the PRINTERS.

An Office for the Sale of Real Eſtates

IS now kept by the ſubſcribers, in Race-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, where deeds, wills, mortgages, bonds and other inſtruments of writing are carefully and accurately drawn, by and under the direction and inſpection of Peter Thomſon, who has had long experience in that buſineſs, and who will, upon application, carefully examine titles to lands, and point out the defect, if any, to the poſſeſſors of deeds, and inform ſuch what will be neceſſary to remedy ſuch defect.

All perſons having real eſtates, ſuch as houſes and lots, plantations, meadow-ground, paſture lots, yearly rent-charges, and improved and unimproved lands to ſell and diſpoſe of, are deſired to give in writing a true deſcription of the houſes, improvements and quality of the lands and lots, and the loweſt prices they will take, in order that purchaſers may have an opportunity of ſpeedy information, attended with as little trouble as poſſible, and contracts confirmed without delay, by applying to either of the ſubſcribers at their office, or at the Coffee-houſe. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour them in placing their money out at intereſt, may be aſſured they will take the greateſt care in procuring them undoubted ſecurity by mortgage or otherwiſe. And they beg leave to return their thanks to thoſe gentlemen in particular who have favoured them with the ſale of their real eſtates, &c. and requeſt a continuance of their favour, and ſhall at all times be obliging to purchaſers.

PETER THOMSON,
RICHARD ARMITT.

N. B. They have houſes and lots in and near the city of Philadelphia, and divers plantations and tracts of land in Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, Delaware and Virginia States, for ſale. ‡

WHEREAS the Honourable the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania hath been pleaſed to appoint the ſubſcriber Auctioneer of the city of Philadelphia, according to an act of General Aſſembly paſſed the 26th ult. entituled, "An Act for the effectual ſuppreſſion of public auctions and vendues, &c. HE therefore takes this earlieſt opportunity of informing the public: And that his ſtore, at the corner of Front and South-ſtreets, will be open for the reception of all ſuch goods as are to be diſpoſed of agreeable to ſaid act, where conſtant attendance will be given, until a more centrical ſtore can be procured, which will be as ſoon as poſſible. He likewiſe will give his attendance at the Coffee-houſe (in Coffee-houſe hours) when he may be ſpoke with, attend ſales there, or where it may beſt ſuit the owners of ſuch property as the ſaid act admits of for ſale. And the public may be aſſured that, with a ſtrict adherence to ſaid act, every thing for their ſatisfaction reſpecting ſaid office will be done, in the power of their moſt obedient humble ſervant,

Dec. 4, 1779. WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer. ‡

Eaſt Whiteland, Cheſter County, December 3, 1779.

CAME to the ſtables of the ſubſcriber, on the 24th day of November laſt, a ſorrel MARE, ſuppoſed to be five years old this graſs, neither brand nor ear mark, has a ſmall blaze down her forehead, trots altogether. The owner is deſired to come to the ſign of Admiral Warren, on Lancaſter road, prove his property, pay charges and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold, agreeable to the laws of this State.

§ PETER MATHER.

CAME to the plantation of the Subſcriber, living in Upper Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 11th of November, 1779, A BAY HORSE. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JACOB HONNOLD. ¶

Dilworth's Spelling-Books, by the Dozen or ſingle,
To be ſold by *HALL* and *SELLERS.*

THE Commiſſioners for the city and county of Philadelphia, take this method to inform the taxable inhabitants of ſaid county of the days of appeal, and where held, for the firſt Continental Tax for the Year 1779.

For Lower Merion, Lower Dublin, Kingſeſſing and Paſſyunk, in the upper chamber of the Court-houſe, on Monday, the 27th December 1779.

For Blockley, Oxford, Briſtol and Cheltenham, on Tueſday the 28th.

For North, High Street and Upper Delaware Wards, on Wedneſday the 29th.

For Dock, Walnut, Cheſnut and Lower Delaware Wards, on Thurſday the 30th.

For the Northern Liberties, Eaſt and Weſt, and Moyamenſing, on Friday the 31ſt.

For Mulberry, South and Middle Wards, on Monday, the 10th of January next.

For the following townſhips, at the houſe of Jacob Wentz, jun. in Worceſter townſhip; viz.

For Providence, Marlborough, Frederick, Upper and Lower Salford, Upper Hanover and Hatfield townſhips, on Tueſday, the 4th of January next.

For Douglaſs, Upper Merion, Whitpain, Frankford and New Hanover, Limerick, Perkiomen and Skippack, Gwinedth, Montgomery and Franconia townſhips, on Wedneſday, the 5th of January.

For Plymouth, Norriton, Worceſter and Towamenſing townſhips, on Thurſday, the 6th.

For the remaining townſhips at the houſe of John Heſſer, in Germantown, viz.

For Upper Dublin, Moreſham, Whitemarſh, Roxborough, Biberry and Springfield townſhips, on Friday, the 7th of January next.

For Germantown, Manor of Moreland and Abington townſhips, on Saturday, the 8th.

The appeals to begin each day at nine o'clock in the morning.

All perſons having eſtates in townſhips or wards where they do not reſide will take notice, that there is no tranſfer of property, each eſtate muſt pay the tax in the townſhip or ward where it is. It is expected that all perſons intending to appeal will attend on the days appointed, as they cannot be heard any other time, it being abſolutely neceſſary that the tax be collected and paid into the Treaſury with the utmoſt expedition.

By Order of the Board,
GEORGE HONEY, junior, Clerk.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may in anywiſe concern, That NATHANIEL FALCONER and JOHN REDMAN preferred a petition to the Honourable the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, ſome time ſince, praying a law might paſs for ſhutting up a road laid out through Nathaniel Falconer's land, in the townſhip of the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, from the Wiſſahiccon road to another road leading from the Falls of Schuylkill to Germantown, So that all thoſe who think themſelves injured by it, are deſired to make their objections at the next ſitting of the General Aſſembly, and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a law ſhould not paſs for ſhutting up the ſaid road. *6w.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ABRAHAM HASSELBERRY, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, in order to be ſettled and paid, by

ELIZABETH HASSELBERRY, Adminiſtratrix. †

WAS impreſſed by Samuel Boutcher, Waggon-maſter, living in the Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia county, A light brown ſtray HORSE, about eight years old, a few white hairs on his forehead, and grey hairs at the root of his tail, a natural pacer. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold according to law.

Nov. 3, 1779. SAMUEL BOUTCHER.

BROKE into the incloſure of the Subſcriber, in Plumſtead, Bucks county, in the month of Auguſt, 1779, a Bay MARE. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶1w. MORDECAI MITCHENER.

CAME to the plantation of DANIEL RYAN, living in the Manor of Moreland, on the 19th of this inſtant, a BAY STALLION, between 14 and 15 hands high, trots and canters well, branded C. A. on the left buttock, the left hind foot white, ſuppoſed to be about ſix or ſeven years old next graſs. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. DANIEL RYAN. * *Nov.* 30

December 6, 1779.

WAS taken up near the Swedes Church, a ſorrel MARE, ſuppoſed to be about ſix years old, without brand or ear-mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold in a ſhort time, by

§ JAMES SHILLINGFORD.

BY virtue of a writ under the hand and ſeal of the Honorable John Bayard, Eſquire, Speaker of the General Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, bearing date the twenty-ſeventh day of November laſt, I do hereby give public notice to the freemen of the county of Cheſter, that an election will be held at the uſual places in the ſaid county on Saturday, the eleventh day of this inſtant December, in order to chooſe one repreſentative, the moſt noted for wiſdom and virtue, to ſerve in General Aſſembly for the county aforeſaid, in the room and ſtead of Sketchley Morton, John Culbertſon and John Fleming, Eſquires, who were equal in votes at the laſt annual election, and no juſt determination could be made who was the legal Repreſentative. DAVID MACKY, Sheriff.

December 1, 1779. †1w.

To be ſold by way of public vendue, on Friday, the tenth of December inſtant, at the late dwelling-houſe of Caſper Fetters, deceaſed, in the Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia county, the following goods and chattels, viz.

HOUSHOLD goods and kitchen furniture, horſes, cows, ſheep and ſwine, waggons, cart and gears, ploughs and harrows, grain by the buſhel, ſuch as rye, Indian-corn, buckwheat, and oats by the dozen; a large quantity of good hay, a ſett of coopers tools, with a quantity of cedar hoop-poles, and many other articles, too tedious to mention. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock, where due attendance will be given by JOHN ROADS, and DANIEL BILLEW, Executors.

N. B. A large Still, Worm and Tub, a Beef and ſix fat Swine to be ſold. ‡1w.

THE MARSHAL of the ADMIRALTY'S OFFICE is removed to his Dwelling-houſe in Water-ſtreet, next Door but one to Meſſ. James and Drinker's Store, between Arch and Race-ſtreets.

All Perſons indebted for Goods purchaſed of him at Public Auction are earneſtly requeſted to make immediate Payment, that he may be enabled to ſettle his Accounts with the Captors.

JUST ARRIVED, and to be SOLD by

RICHARD FOOTMAN,

At his Commiſſion Store, in Second-ſtreet, below Market-ſtreet,

A Great variety of elegant Chintzes, Callicoes and Cottons, Iriſh Linnens, Britannias, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Checks, Stockings, Bohea and Hyſon Tea, &c. Alſo, A large Aſſortment of Knives and Forks.

Said FOOTMAN continues to ſell by Auction, Houſhold Furniture, &c. for Perſons leaving the State, Executors and Adminiſtrators.

A NEGROE MAN to hire out. He is a Baker by Trade, but very handy at all Kinds of Labour. §

THE PURCHASERS of the Real Eſtate, late belonging to *Curtis Lewis*, in Cheſter county, which was confiſcated and ſold agreeable to an Act of General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, are requeſted to attend at the houſe of Elijah Weed, in Dwningtown, on the 4th day of December next, in order to pay their reſpective arrears and receive poſſeſſion of the premiſes. Thoſe who neglect this Notice may expect to forfeit their right according to contract. JOHN HANNUM, *Agent.*

N. B. All the Purchaſers are requeſted to attend at ſaid time and place. *Nov.* 23. ¶

Forty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, the 23d of November ult. A BAY MARE, 15 hands high, wall-eyed, branded with the letters CA, and ſome ſaddle ſpots on her back, her fetlock joints ſore, having been tied with a rope. Whoever takes up the ſaid Mare, and brings her to ANTHONY BERKINBOYL, or to JOHN MITCHELL, Cryer, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges. ¶

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Newtown townſhip, Bucks county, on the 15th of September laſt, a bright BAY MARE, 6 or 7 years old, 14 hands high, a natural pacer, of a low carriage, marked P. on the left ſhoulder. Whoever takes up Mare and Thief, ſo that the owner may get her again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable charges, or One Hundred Dollars for the Mare. THOMAS HUSTON. ¶

TO BE SOLD by way of PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 15th day of December next, agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of *Daniel Levering*, deceaſed, late of Whitpain townſhip, Philadelphia county.

A PLANTATION, or tract of Land, containing 100 acres of good Land, on which is a ſufficiency of timber and meadow, a good houſe, barn and other out-houſes, a good apple orchard, a large number of all ſorts of fruit trees, and a well of excellent never failing water near the door; the ſituation is pleaſant, and very convenient, having the Swede's Ford road on the one ſide of it, Morris's road going through the farm, and but half a mile from Samuel Wheeler's griſt and ſaw-mill, and ſome others not far diſtant, as alſo near ſeveral houſes of worſhip of different denominations. The title is indiſputable. Any perſon or perſons inclining to view it, may apply to ISAAC MARTIN, on the premiſes, who will ſhew the ſame. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, a cart, plow and harrow, and a variety of other articles. The ſale to begin at 12 o'clock. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of ſale, by HENRY LEVERING and STEPHEN BLOOM, Executors. §

Philadelphia, November 18, 1779.

WAS taken up adrift this day, near the Windmill Iſland, a BOAT, with ſeveral articles in it, ſuppoſed to belong to ſome of the market people. The owner, by applying to WILLIAM WIDDIFIELD, in Spruce-ſtreet, below the Drawbridge, may have it again. ¶

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber's plantation, in Deer-creek upper hundred, Harford county, Maryland, on the 9th inſt. A valuable young dark brown or rather black MARE, five years old, 14 hands and an half high, branded on the near ſhoulder IF, a feather on both ſides of her neck, nearly oppoſite each other, and a mealy noſe, paces and trots well, is ſuppoſed to be with foal, and ſhod before. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare, ſo that the owner gets her again, ſhall have the above reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges, paid by

Nov. 17, 1779. ‡ ISAIAH BALDERSTON.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Downs townſhip, Cumberland county, New-Jerſey, on the 12th of October laſt, A Sorrel HORSE, three years old, with a white ſtrip down his face, two white ſpots on his right ſide, a whitiſh mane and tail, about thirteen hands and a half high, paces and trots. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away ‡

Nov. 15, 1779. DAVID SHEPPARD.

CAME to the dwelling houſe of Vallentine Eyler, living in Manallen townſhip, York county, a Roan HORSE, about 12 years old, about 14 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder A. and on the near buttock B. is a natural pacer: he came the 19th of June. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. VALENTINE EYLER. *

Philadelphia Manufacture.

TO BE SOLD by the Subſcriber, at his Manufactory in South-Alley, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, and between Fifth and Sixth ſtreets, on Hudſon's Square, an Aſſortment of Coatings, Blanketing, Saggathies, Jeans, Everlaſtings, &c. Spinners employed as uſual, by

‡5w. SAMUEL WETHERILL, junior.

IMPORTED, and to be SOLD by

HARMAN AND LEWIS,

At their Store, near the Draw-Bridge,

CHOICE CLARET in Hogſheads, in prime order for bottling; white and brown Linnens, Checks, Cambricks, Lawns, Lace, Knives and Forks, &c.

N. B. They will give the higheſt Price for empty Claret Bottles.

SCHOOLMASTER is wanted in the town of Darby. A perſon properly qualified to teach a number of Scholars will meet with good encouragement, by applying to ¶ HENRY HAYES, Eſq; in Darby aforeſaid.

SALE of forfeited ESTATES.

WHEREAS the eſtates of John Roberts, Samuel Shoemaker, Joel Evans, Chriſtopher Sower, Joſeph Griſwold, and Oſwald Eve, late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid county, do hereby give notice, That the eſtates of the ſaid John Roberts, Samuel Shoemaker, Joel Evans, Chriſtopher Sower, Joſeph Griſwald and Oſwald Eve, conſiſting of the following tracts an parcels of land, viz. John Roberts's, No. 1. Three hundre acres in Lower Merion townſhip, one large and ſundry othe dwelling houſes, two griſt mills, a ſaw-mill and a paper-mill with arns, ſtables, and a great number of other buildings of di vers kinds, all in excellent order. No. 2. Seventy-eight acre adjoining the above; a dwelling-houſe, barn, &c. thereon. Samuel Shoemaker's, One tract of land on Point-no-Point road, in the Northern Liberties, containing about ſeventy acres, ſixteen of which is banked meadow on Delaware; two brick houſes, one large barn, and other improvements. Joel Evans's, about fifty acres, lying on Cobb's Creek, in Blockley townſhip; two dwelling houſes, a barn, ſtable, and other improvements; one moiety only of the above to be ſold. Chriſtopher Sowers's, About eleven acres of woodland on Schuylkill, in Roxborough townſhip. Joſeph Griſwald's, No. 1, About fifty-eight acres on Germantown road and Turner's lane, in the Northern Liberties; on ſaid place is a brick houſe, a good orchard, and about ten acres of watered meadow. No. 2, About thirty acres of wood-land near the above. Oſwald Eve's, one tract of land at Frankford, containing two hundred and two acres; a powder-mill, dwelling-houſe, and other improvements; a good orchard and a large quantity of meadow. All which will be ſold by Public Vendue, at the Court-houſe, on Wedneſday, the Fifteenth day of December next. The Sale to begin at Ten o'clock.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, as follows, *to wit*, One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And we the Agents do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and creditors of the ſaid John Roberts, Samuel Shoemaker, Joel Evans, Chriſtopher Sower, Joſeph Griſwald, and Oſwald Eve, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court within the time limited by law, or they will be forever barred from the recovery thereof.

Nov. 11, 1779. GEORGE SMITH, THOMAS HALE, } Agents.

Twenty Dollars *Reward.*

STRAYED away from the Subſcriber, in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 12th of October laſt, a large white COW, with black ſpots, black on the top of her neck and rump, a black ſpot on each ſhoulder, the ends of her ears black, and one ear marked, branded on each horn RS. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid cow, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have the above reward.

Nov. 13. 1779. † JOSEPH YATES.

Grand Lodge, Philadelphia, November 16, 5779.

THE Officers of the different LODGES of the moſt ancient and honourable Fraternity of *Free and Accepted* MASONS under the Grand Warrant of Pennſylvania, are hereby required to attend a *General Communication*, to be held in Philadelphia, at the Grand Lodge in Lodge-Alley, on Monday, the 20th of December next, at the Hour of *Ten* in the Forenoon, agreeable to a late Reſolve of the Grand Lodge.

By Order of the Right Worſhipful Grand Maſter,
WILLIAM SMITH, *Grand Secretary.*

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM in Weſt-Caln, Cheſter county, containing 200 acres, with the allowance; good buildings, a good orchard, and excellent timber. For terms, enquire at the Compaſs, or of the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. JOHN MARTIN. ¶

Imported in ſeveral veſſels lately from EUROPE and the WEST-INDIES, and to be diſpoſed of by

James Budden, T. Lawrence, & Co.

At their COMMISSION STORE in Front-ſtreet, near the corner of Market-ſtreet, formerly occupied by Budden & Straker,

A neat aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE.

THEY have opened this Store with an intention of receiving all kinds of Goods to diſpoſe of on Commiſſion, and which they flatter themſelves, by a conſtant and diligent attention, to execute in ſuch manner, as to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who may be pleaſed to favour them with buſineſs.

The Goods they have at preſent to diſpoſe of, and which they will do by wholeſale and retail, conſiſt of the following Articles, viz. Superfine cloths of a variety of colours, with ſhaloons and trimmings to match them; Caſſimers of different colours; Foreſt cloths; Striped and plain Wiltons; Faſhionable ſtriped coatings; Buff, cloth-coloured and olive corduroys; Callicoes and chintzes; Scarlet and white baizes and flannels; Jeans, fuſtians and fattinets; Iriſh linens; Black, white and coloured Barcelona handkerchiefs; Sattins, modes and perſians; Black everlaſtings; Black and white gauze; Prunellas; Muſlins; Scotch threads; Sewing ſilks; Clouting diaper; Metal coat and veſt buttons, of various kinds; together with a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

They have alſo to diſpoſe of, a large quantity of Hard Ware; ſeveral hogſheads of Muſcovado Sugar, of the firſt quality; and a quantity of ſingle refined Loaf Sugar.

TAKEN up, by the Subſcriber, on the 30th of October laſt, TWO STRAY MARES, one a black, about 14 hands and an half high, about ſix years old; the other a bay, has loſt the ſight of her right eye, and is ſomething older than the black. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. ¶

Germantown, Nov. 12, 1779. FREDERICK MEHL.

WHEREAS a certain perſon, by the name of *John Johnſon*, came to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Peters townſhip, Cumberland county, Pennſylvania, about the middle of October laſt, and left on terms with the ſubſcriber a large dark bay GELDING, about 15 hands high, with a ſhort tail, a ſmall ſtar in his face, a ſmall white ſpot on one ſide of his rump, paces and trots, and four years old paſt, which horſe is ſuppoſed to be ſtolen; therefore the owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold by the 1ſt of January next to defray the expences.

Nov. 11, 1779. ‡ JOHN LAMMON.

November 1, 1779.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Nathaniel Walker*, late of Londonderry townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, by bond, note, or book debt, are once more deſired to make immediate payment to prevent any further trouble, or they may depend upon being dealt with according as the law directs, without reſpect of perſons; and all perſons having any bonds, notes, or book debts againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in immediately, that they may be adjuſted and ſettled by us,

HANNAH NOBLE, Executrix,
¶ BENJAMIN WALKER, Executor.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the night of the 27th of October laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Salfold townſhip, Philadelphia county, a black HORSE, full 5 feet high, has a large blaze in his forehead, and a white ſpot on the off ſide, which ſide is ſomewhat lower than the other, paces and trots, carries high, and is 12 years old. Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe, and gives notice thereof, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

Nov. 5. * ADAM HILTENBUTTEL.

WAS taken out of the Bar of the Old Ferry-houſe, by a certain JOHN BURNS, about three weeks ago, a new brown GREAT COAT, with horn buttons, dyed tortoiſe-ſhell faſhion, and whitemetal links; he left an old coat, of very little value, with ſome garlick in the pocket. As there has been full time for him to diſcover his miſtake (if there was any) it is expected he will return the coat ſhortly, or he may depend on it the greateſt vigilance will be uſed in finding him out and proſecuting him. ¶ Nov. 9. 1779.

October 12, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Letterkenny townſhip, in Cumberland county, about the 23d of laſt September, a White STEER, with ſome brindled ſpots about his head and neck, branded on the near horn IB. about 4 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away. * JOSIAH CRAWFORD.

TO BE LETT ON SHARES,

ABOUT Twenty-ſix Acres of GOOD LAND, divided into four Lots, all under a good new Fence, within one Mile of this City. Any Perſon inclining to rent the whole, or any Part, may know the Particulars, by applying to the Printers hereof. ¶

Cheſter county, October 24, 1779.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, near the Yellow Spring, a dark brown GELDING, ſeven years old paſt, about 14 hands 3 inches high, a ſtrong well made draught horſe, rather flab ſided, has a bald face, ſome white on his feet, branded, laſt ſpring, RH. on the near buttock, ſwitch tail, ſhod all round, paces and trots. Whoever takes up the thief, if ſtolen, and Gelding, ſo that the thief may be brought to juſtice, and the owner get his horſe again, ſhall receive the above Reward, or Fifty Dollars for the Horſe only, if delivered to R. Howell, D. Q. M. G. near Downing's Town, or the ſubſcriber,

¶ JOHN BOGGS.

TAKEN up, on Tueſday the 9th of November inſtant, A dark brown HORSE. The owner, proving his property and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to the Subſcriber living in the Diſtrict of Southwark, Philadelphia county, near the Swedes Church.

‡ PETER MATTSON.

FIFTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen, on Thurſday, the 4th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, in Tredyffrin, Cheſter county, a ſorrel HORSE, about ſeven years old, with a bald face, trots and canters well, pace a travel, about 14 hands high, whitiſh mane and tail, and white hairs all over his body, ſhod all round, a little droop rumped, and is apt to ſlip his bridle; thought to have ſome kind of a brand on his near buttock. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that his owner may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, if found 15 miles from home, if nearer, TWENTY DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Nov. 9, 1779. ‡ DAVID JONES.

CAME to the plantation of the Subſcriber, living in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, about the beginning of October laſt, A GREY HORSE, about 12 years old, and about 13 hands high, a natural trotter, ſhod before. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Nov. 12, 1779. ¶ JOHN KROESEN.

WAS taken up on Monday the firſt inſtant, a black COW, middle ſized, crooked horns, a ſhort tail, white bag, a ſlit in her right ear. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold in three weeks from this date, by PHILIP WIRTZ, living on William Shipley's place, between the two and three mile ſtones on Wiſſahickon road. ¶ *November* 16, 1779.

JOHN BENEZET

Has for SALE, at the north eaſt corner of Front and Pine-ſtreets,

A FEW PIPES of MADEIRA WINE, of the firſt quality; alſo a quantity of opium: Said Benezet continues to purchaſe Loan-Office Certificates bearing intereſt payable in France; likewiſe Bills on the Commiſſioners for intereſt due on ſuch Certificates: He has to diſpoſe of a Bill on Annapolis for £256 2 9. ¶

Iron Wire, of different Sizes, and Knitting-needles, by the Groce,

TO BE SOLD, BY

JAMES TRUEMAN,

In ELBOW-LANE, near THIRD-STREET. *6w.

CAME to Cadorus Forge, in York county, ſome time in 1778, a Black MARE, branded on the near ſide C. A. blind of the off eye; was then advertiſed. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay a ſmall charge, and take her away.

* WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable piece of Banked MEADOW GROUND, ſituate near the mouth of Schuylkill, about 5 miles from the city of Philadelphia, in Paſſyunk townſhip, adjoining land late of Joſeph Galloway, George Knox and Sopekin Creek; containing near 30 acres. For terms of ſale apply to BONSALL and SHOEMAKER, at their office in Fourth-ſtreet, below Spruce-ſtreet. *Oct.* 29, 1779. *

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE

WEEKLY ADVERTISER

From the NEW-JERSEY JOURNAL.

Mr. KOLLOCK,

UPON the first appearance of your correspondent *Eumenes*, the only injury I expected from his publication was, the expence of printing and time lost in reading it. But, to my surprize, I find his scheme has had the same mischievous effect upon the minds of many worthy persons, with that of his predecessor, *the True Patriot*. Some indeed have been so weak as to suppose he was an agent for Congress, to prepare the way for their breaking public faith, by killing the money suddenly in the pockets of the possessors. How any man, who feels the influence of honour in himself, or knows the sacredness of national faith, can adopt *Eumenes*'s plan, or think Congress capable of it, is beyond my conception; especially after the solemn declaration lately published by Congress, which testified their proper abhorrence of that destructive act of political wickedness. This slander therefore becomes highly criminal, as it stabs not an innocent individual, but that innocent and important being, *public credit*.

I shall spare myself and you the trouble of remarks upon *Eumenes*'s letters, except that sentiment of killing the money and sinking it at the discount of fifteen or twenty for one. 'Tis this which alarmed the people and added to the depreciation of the money, from an apprehension that its death was near.

The troubled man seems himself to fluctuate among the phantoms of his own mind, hardly daring to wed either: Yet, upon the whole, he ventures to reject the plan of sinking the money by taxes, and embraces that of exchange. But how? He rightly concludes it will not answer to give a silver dollar for every depreciated paper one. He will therefore have *new* paper dollars made, one of which shall redeem 15 or 20 *old* ones. But what will make those new dollars better than the old? Our author may say his *hocus pocus* over them seven times seven, but if the war continues—if the same measures are pursued—and weak minds continue doubtful of our Independence being secure—especially, if we have such writers as the *Patriot* and *Eumenes* to persuade people that nineteen twentieths of the public debt will be wiped off, by killing so much of the money in every man's hand—if these causes exist, the new bills will go faster down hill than the old ones.

Suppose we should now bring the scales of *justice* and *equity*, to weigh Eumenes's plan, how will it appear. It must be acknowledged, that the only rule for paying a public debt is, by levying it upon the property of those on whose account it was contracted, in proportion to the capital sum or yearly value owned by the individuals. But can any one suppose, that the property or income of the members of the State is determined by the money on hand at any given day? A man has 20,000l. in cash to-day. This is his whole estate. By a lucky purchase he is worth 40,000l. to-morrow, but has no money. If this day is the black period for sinking the money, he pays 19,000l. to discharge the public debt; but if it is to-morrow, although he is twice as rich, he pays nothing. Another has purchased to the amount of 20,000l. and given his obligation: He has been saving with care to make up the sum, or perhaps borrowed it, but in the mean time nineteen twentieths of it is put to death----what will he do? And what will the foreigners do, who have sold their cargoes and taken our money? Never would they touch another of our paper dollars. The *monopolizers* and *forestallers* will generally go scot free, as the money rests but a little time in their hands. And no doubt those sly fellows who are to pass this sentence of death, will take care first to get rid of their cash. But the rare diversion will be, that giving *hints* to their friends of what is to be will let the cat out of the bag, and the nimble creature will move more rapidly and raise a greater noise than Howe and his army in the fall of seventy-six.

Eumenes, it seems, reprobates sinking the money by taxes, yet hath proposed the most horrid tax that can well be thought of. Does his calling it an *exchange* alter the fact, while nineteen twentieths of every man's cash is taken from him at once, to lessen the public debt. This is a tax indeed.

Will you ask, how is the money to be sunk? Pray how did we use to sink the money emitted in time of war? But *one* method has been practised, and I am persuaded no other one ever was or ever will be thought of by Congress; which was, to call in the money as fast as peoples circumstances would admit, and destroy it. The money was made on the public account, to purchase what the public needed. When the necessity of public purchases ceases, the money thus emitted becomes unnecessary. To call in all at once would be inconvenient to the public. It is therefore to be done gradually. Every state will know its quota of the debt, which is discharged by destroying so much money; and every legislature will do this at such times, and in such ways, as the people can best bear. The errors of one tax are corrected in the next, and as the money lessens in quantity, it rises in value. If Eumenes can exhibit a better plan, without writing more volumes than contain the Universal History, or the Statutes of England, he will exceed the wisdom of past ages.

I have only to beseech my fellow citizens not to be so easily shaken with the wind of political writers. The Congress are embarked in the same bottom with us. They must try to save the vessel for their own sakes. Or should they at any time violate the great rules of justice, and attempt to subvert the government, we have them in our power. Our Freedom and ~~In~~dependence rest not with them. The government is established upon the authority, and is in the power, of the people.

UNSHAKEN.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER XIX.

THE advantages are many which have resulted from the expedition of our ally to the coast of the continent this season. The movement has been felt, not in the state of Georgia only, but to the most remote distance. From the first arrival of the Count, fear and apprehension spread themselves on the wings of every pulse of air. The cannon discharged in that state were heard in every post of the enemy to the northward. Figuratively, they received a shock, and were made to tremble and collect themselves, as when a knight in romance, coming to a castle or a city, commands a horn to be sounded, and the dwarfs scamper on the battlements. The shock was felt at New-York, and in Rhode-Island especially. The town of Newport, which had before cost us two campaigns, one under General Spencer, and one under General Sullivan, in a fruitless attempt to reduce, was now evacuated. It was not to be wished by the enemy, that the Count should have it in his power to attack the two posts of New-York and Rhode-Island separately. Their junction was necessary, in order to defend themselves; and what General Spencer, with a formidable body of militia, had it not in his power to effect, and General Sullivan, with a body of the best continental troops, did not find it possible to accomplish, and General Gates, thro' the whole of this season, thought it not prudent to attempt, has now been done by the approach of the Count to the coast of this continent. It has been done, though he has remained in Georgia.

At New-York the enemy were in continual trepidation. The armed vessels have been retained in the harbour to assist, with the fort and the batteries on the wharves, to defend the city. From this circumstance, our merchantmen from the several ports have been at liberty to pass through the seas in safety. In the mean time, the grand army of the enemy has been under the necessity of relinquishing the campaign which they had projected, and in which they had advanced considerably, having established several posts upon the North River. The affair of Stony-Point, and the arrival of the Count, obliged them to fall back, and to reside, like a broken wave, on the shores of the York island. It has been owing to the seasonable, though distant movement of our ally, that many settlements of New-York, Connecticut and Jersey, have been safe from the ravage of the enemy. It is true our army was at hand to repress their attack; but in the circling manœuvres and fluctuating movements of the war, seeking and avoiding an engagement, the intermediate ground is over-run, and the miserable inhabitants suffer almost as much from the unwavorable company of their friends, as from the hostile presence of their enemies. Besides, if an enemy is repulsed, it is with the loss of brave men, even to those who are victorious. Our army, weakened by the detachment of a considerable body of our troops to the westward under General Sullivan, were not, for some months, in full force to receive the enemy. It has been happy that, in these circumstances, the British troops have been under the necessity of falling back to the environs of New-York, to defend themselves against the expected blockade of the Count D'Estaing on the one side, and of our army on the other. That the above was the case, will appear from a survey of the circumstances; and I find it to be observed by a gentleman who writes from Elizabeth-Town, New Jersey, an extract of whose letter has appeared in the Gazette of that state. "The Count D'Estaing, says he, although he has not been successful at Savanna, yet has made a most powerful diversion in our favour, by keeping the British mercenaries at New York and its dependencies, with a train of tories and refugees, constantly harrassed in throwing up various works, and sinking vessels in the Narrows and at the Hook, they being in daily expectation of his arrival there for two months past; but the vessels which they sunk have chiefly drifted away with the current."

In Georgia, the war, on the part of the enemy, in consequence of the arrival of the Count, has been changed from offensive to defensive. The reinforcement intended for that state has been retained on Rhode-Island and New York; for while the Count was master of the seas, no reinforcement could be sent thither. If it had arrived, it would have been unequal to the task of instituting a campaign against the combined and superior force under General Lincoln and the Count in those parts. We may justly reckon it the consequence of the movement of our ally to this quarter, that the enemy, confined to Savanna, have not been able to make their way once more to the walls of Charles-Town, and with repeated devastation of the country through which they might propose to pass. The campaign in Georgia has been crushed, and the enemy have thought themselves happy that they have been able to defend themselves. They have not been able to assist their allies, the Creek Indians, who have been subdued by General Williamson, in his expedition to the frontier settlements. It was pleasant enough to see the vindictive Prevost, and the more active Colonel Maitland, with the troops under their command, meditating incursion, depredation and conquest, but obliged to sit down in the town of Savanna, with watching, with labour, and with the spectacle of the vessels falling into our hands, which were intended for their assistance in money, cloathing, and other necessaries. Many vessels were captured, and the military chest itself, on board the Experiment, was a considerable prize, and must have been a radical injury to their future operations. The prisoners we have taken, both on board the vessels and on the land, have been a compensation for the trouble the enemy have given us, and will considerably reduce their force in that quarter. In Ogechee river, particularly, five armed vessels, having taken shelter from the Count d'Estaing, and having the remaining part of the Sunbury garrison on board, officers and privates, one hundred and forty-one in all, have fallen into our hands, by the address of Colonel White of that State.

That the assault on Savannah did not succeed, has been owing "to the strength of the enemy in that garrison; to the unavoidable delay, on our part, in bringing up proper cannon and mortars from the fleet, which took up many days, and was attended with inconceivable difficulties, on account of the distance of the shipping, and a series of tempestuous weather; to the activity of Colonel Maitland in throwing up works, so that having, as it were, burrowed his troops in the sand, the tops of their tents being not more than on a level with the parapets, they were safe from the cannonade. It was farther owing to the enemy having discovered, by some means, the approach of our columns a full hour before it was possible for them to reach their respective stations; by which they had an opportunity of pouring upon their assailants such a heavy and incessant front, flank, and cross fire, as no troops whatever could have sustained without being disordered, and occasioned the order for discontinuing the assault, even while the brave French troops had gained one of the enemy's works, and our as brave troops another."

I am happy to find that the inhabitants of the southern states, and even those of Georgia, whose wishes were warmest in the assault of the town of Savannah, whose disappointment was greatest in the event of it, and who were most likely to repine and be dissatisfied with the counsels and conduct of those engaged in it, are, nevertheless, fully composed in their minds, and perfectly persuaded that all has been done that could be done in that enterprise. This is indeed a full evidence of it; for it is natural for men, when they are disappointed in any of their expectations, to seek for the causes, not in things, but in persons. It is easy to say that it has been owing to the bad counsel or the bad conduct of this or that man; but it requires general observation to perceive how much arises from the nature of the circumstances, which the wit of man could not have managed otherwise. Unless the wisdom of a measure is incontestibly clear and striking, if it is unfortunate, it will be said to have been imprudent. Unless the ability and spirit with which it may have been conducted is obvious to all, and forces approbation, it will in some instances be called in question. I am therefore happy to find that the most perfect approbation is given by every mouth, to the conduct both of our ally and of our own troops in their operations in the state of Georgia. A gentleman, an inhabitant of that state, but now in Charles-town, writes to his friend in Philadelphia, to the following purpose: "Our allies have done every thing in their power for the recovery of this country, but we cannot expect them to perform impossibilities. On all occasions the Count d'Estaing shewed himself a brave man, and acted in every respect consistent with the dignity of his character, as a nobleman of a distinguished family, and as a gentleman whose best wishes were most ardent for the good and protection of the United States. He remained with us much longer than he at first proposed, and as he was in want of many things, absolutely necessary for his army, it appeared evident to me that he was obliged to leave us. Nothing would have given him greater pleasure than to have gathered laurels on these sandy plains, and in my opinion it would have been the case, if the American army had been more numerous. In my former letters I have hinted to you how highly General Lincoln is esteemed for his prudence and merit, and that if he had been properly supported with men, since he has been on this command, he would long ago have taken Prevost and all his plundering adventurers. You are sensible of the difficulties an officer must labour under whose army is principally composed of militia, who are continually going and coming, and very averse to military discipline. What man can do he has done, and the anxiety he has endured in this service is much greater than I can describe."

I collect these testimonies of my countrymen with pleasure, because it is an evidence of our good sense and gratitude, and it must be an encouragement to our allies, and to our own officers to labour for a people, whose approbation is not fixed, like that of an ignorant and undiscerning multitude, merely on good fortune, but who are capable of distinguishing what is praise worthy, even though it is not crowned with every advantage of success. I shall only add, as an evidence of this, that acknowledgment which we find in the message from the President, &c. of Pennsylvania, to the Representatives, &c. in General Assembly met, and which is as follows: "The seasonable and generous assistance of the Count d'Estaing, and the gallant force under his command, though not attended with all the success which our sanguine expectations suggested, may justly be reckoned among the happy events of the year, as it has disconcerted the plans of the enemy, been attended with success in capturing many of their vessels, and is, in every respect, a fresh proof of the magnanimity and attention of our allies, which will justly endear them to every lover of his country." These acknowledgments, and this general sense of America, must strike the minds of the enemy with discouragement; for, no doubt, they had hoped much from that disposition to repine and find fault, which springs up in the minds of men after an unsuccessful enterprise. They will now see that not the least disposition of this kind exists amongst us. Indeed there is no reason that it should exist. The expedition, notwithstanding our repulse, must upon the whole be accounted fortunate. If we could put it in the power of the enemy to chuse, whether matters should be as they now are, or that the Count had not arrived at all, certainly they would chuse to have been without his company. What is the small honour of having defended themselves in the town of Savannah, to the hope which they had entertained of over-running half the southern settlements, by means of reinforcements thrown in to the troops in Georgia; and at the same time of making a vigorous campaign with their main army to the northward. It is their part to push their operations. It is our part to impede them. They have not pushed their operations. We have impeded them. They are therefore disappointed, not we. We have done all that ought to have been expected to be done. The event will discover that we are successful. In the whole history of this war, our enemy will lament no circumstance more than the arrival of the Count d'Estaing in Georgia.

The Count himself has personally shewn the most undaunted courage, and the most ardent zeal in our service. If he has not accomplished all that his good-will had prompted him to wish to accomplish, yet he has left behind him the firmest persuasion, in the mind of every American, that he is anxiously disposed to promote the great object of the alliance, our independence; and that he will endeavour to be yet more essentially useful to us, whether by striking a blow in the West-Indies, or by returning to the Continent in a proper season.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

From a late LONDON PAPER.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

A GENERAL meeting of the noblemen and gentlemen of the county of Oxford having been advertised to be held at the Star Inn, In the city of Oxford, on Wednesday last, to consider of a subscription, I thought it my duty to attend, in order to deliver my sentiments upon the occasion; but being prevented from doing so, by finding that the meeting was intended for those only who would subscribe, and that the sense of the county was not to be taken, I send you a copy of those sentiments which I should have delivered, for your publication, that the county might know my reasons for not subscribing. I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

Cheltenham, July 30. ABINGDON.

HAVING upon a former occasion not only objected to the addressing the throne with my life and fortune, for the purpose of carrying on the wicked plot of government that had been formed, as well against the liberties of our once fellow-subjects in America (now alas! by such means no more our fellow-subjects) as against the constitution of this happy country (unhappy in its submission to such measures) but did, on the contrary, unite with many others, of the same opinion with myself, in petitioning his Majesty to avert the evil from us; and as the self-same reasons that then influenced my conduct, so far from being removed, still exist in redoubled strength, I shall, I trust, stand in need of no apology for myself, in declining to give any aid or assistance to the plan of subscription that has been set on foot, and is now before us.

I am aware, indeed, of the general argument, "of the present necessity of union," and of the particular application of that argument to me, "that I am opposing the efforts of this country in its own defence;" but I am disturbed by neither argument, nor am I to be moved by them.

With respect to the first argument, the situation in which we are, is the very description of the situation in which government meant to place us. I have heard the doctrine avowed. You will have, it is said, a French and Spanish war, and then self preservation will force us to unite. So that government having in the beginning acted wickedly and unwisely, in the end the whole nation is to become partakers of their guilt. This may be good modern policy for ought I know, but I am sure it is such logic, and such morality, as the university of Oxford will not teach, nor the county set the example of.

With respect to the second argument, "that I am opposing the efforts of this country in its own defence," I say God forbid! I would have every nerve and sinew brought into action; but it should be first to remove our *domestic* enemies, and then to crush our *foreign* foes. It is not France nor Spain I fear. They are open enemies, and are in our front. It is our secret enemies, and those that hang on our backs, that rouse my apprehensions; enemies, by whose stratagems and machinations we shall lose the only thing worth fighting for—*the liberties of this country.*

I have thought it necessary to say so much upon the present occasion, in discharge of the duty which I owe to my country and to myself. The rest I leave to yourselves.

CHARLES-TOWN, *(South-Caro'ina) Nov.* 5.

Extract of a letter from Silver Bluff, October 28.

"By the unwearied endeavours of Mr. Galphin, the Indians are peaceable; a party of the headmen of the Lower Creeks, who over-awed the rest, are now at Mr. Galphin's cow-pen on Ogechee, and will be here in a few days. The Spaniards lately came from Cuba to St. Mark's, near the Apalachee Old Fields, conferred with the Creeks, sent to each town of the nation Spanish pipes and tobacco, and five kegs of rum, as tokens of friendship; at the same time charging them always to hold the Americans firmly by the hand, as they, the French and we were united in a triple band of friendship, and would jointly revenge any injury that might be offered to either of the parties."

Nov. 10. Last Wednesday arrived here from Georgia, the sloop Earl of Kilruthery (late Capt. Skene) mounting 12 4 pounders, and the sloop Lady Granby (late Capt. Karr) mounting 10 4 pounders, both privateers, fitted out from New-York, the armed schooner Peggy and Polly (late Capt. Wright) laden with rice, and the schooner Sally (late Capt. Hill) laden with salt, being 4 of the 5 prizes taken by Col. White, and 6 others, in the night of the 30th of September last, at Savage's Point in Ogeachie river, together with 141 British prisoners (as mentioned in this paper of the 10th of November.) The fifth prize was not in a condition to bring away: But Col. White has replaced her, by the schooner Sally (late Capt. Newcom) from Providence for New York, which he took on his passage from the Ogeachie hither, and has also brought her in safe; the cargo consists of molasses, sugar and fruit, and she had on board as passengers, Doctor Thomas Young of the British Hospitals, Mr. Fullom a merchant, and Capt. Hatch (a relation of the Hon. Major General Lincoln) a prisoner to the enemy. There were also some dispatches on board, from his Excellency Governor Brown to the Lords Commissioners, which had been thrown into the caboose to be burnt, but by the activity of some of the Colonel's people were saved and fell into his hands.

WILLIAMSBURG, December 4.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, dated Nov. 12.

"A packet from England is arrived at Antigua, by which we are just informed that an entire change in the Ministry has taken place; and that Lord Howe commands the fleet in the channel, consisting of 50 sail of the line."

BOSTON, November 22.

We hear that a brig, laden with wine, prize to the Gen. Mifflin privateer, of this port, taken three months ago, arrived at Cape Cod last Saturday. She has been beating the seas ever since she was first taken, and had but six pounds of bread on board when she arrived.

NEW-HAVEN, November 24.

Monday se'ennight two small privateers, of four guns each, commanded by Captains Lockwood and Johnson, ran into Oyster-Bay, under British colours, where were four wood vessels, under protection of a large eight gun brig, who asked the privateers where from? and on being answered from New-York, they were permitted to run along side the brig unsuspected, and boarding her, the people were surprized into an immediate surrender, without even firing a gun, though manned with twenty stout fellows, on which the other vessels also submitted, and were all brought out of port destined for Norwalk or Stamford, but on being pursued by some armed vessels from Huntington harbour, the brig unluckily ran on a reef of rocks near Norwalk harbour, and fell again into the enemy's hands, who got her off and took her away; the other prizes got safe into port.

FISH-KILL, December 9.

By intelligence from Stratford we learn, that on the 4th ult. about 25 volunteers, under the command of Captains Lockwood, Hawley, Jones, and Lieutenants Jackson and Bishop, set off from Newfield harbour, on an expedition to Long Island, to fetch off Thomas Jones, Esq; one of the Judges of their Supreme Court, and a warm loyalist. They crossed the Sound that evening, arrived at Stony-Brook, near Smithtown, and then marched for Fort Nick (said Jones's place of residence) where they arrived the 6th, about 9 o'clock in the evening, being 52 miles, and, after surprizing the house, took said Jones prisoner; in consequence of which an alarm arose, which obliged our men to retreat, travelling 30 miles the same evening, and secrete themselves the next day, by which time the enemy's light-horse were near; the following evening they retreated to their boats, having taken two prisoners more, crossed the Sound, and arrived safe at Black-Rock, in Fairfield, on the 8th, except six men, who, being in the rear, were taken by the light-horse.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 15.

Extract of letter from Baltimore, dated Dec. 11.

"Captain Yellet arrived here yesterday morning from St. Eustatia, in thirteen days. By him Mr. P------- sent me an English paper of the first of October. In this paper is an account of Captain Paul Jones having, with a small squadron from France under his command, entered into the Humber and burnt sixteen sail of valuable vessels at the very pier-heads of Hull, which had occasioned the greatest consternation. Shortly after he fell in with the Baltic fleet, in sight of the coast, under convoy of the Serapis man of war of 44 guns, and the Scarborough of 24, both of which he had taken in sight of thousands of spectators from the shore, and by the latest accounts was left picking up the merchant ships as fast as he could. Three different squadrons were said to be sent in pursuit of him. Jones had been on the coasts of Ireland and Scotland, and frightened them as much as the famous Thurot did in the last war. By the English papers it appears, that the combined fleet was gone into Brest, and the British into Portsmouth, during the equinoctial season, and both said to be preparing for sea again.

"A French polacre is arrived here from Cadiz; by her officers it is reported, and I believe truly, that the Spaniards have blocked up Gibraltar with 24 sail of the line, and 24,000 troops. They also report, that there was great desertion from the garrison of the foreign troops, who said they were at half allowance. The Ardent was not sunk, as was reported, but taken."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman of undoubted character and veracity, to his friend in this city, dated at Alicant, September 21, 1779.

"The combined fleets of France and Spain is composed of 66 ships of the line, besides frigates, bomb-ketches and fire-ships, well manned and provided with every necessary: They are in pursuit of Admiral Hardy's fleet, composed of 41 ships of the line, besides frigates, who avoid an engagement with such a superior force. They have nevertheless taken four British ships of 64 and 74 guns.

"There are 500 transports ready for sea, on the coast of Brittanny, who are to take on board 60,000 choice troops in order to land them in England.

"Gibraltar is besieged by 20,000 picked Spanish troops, who are advancing their trenches; that port is also blocked up by a squadron of the same nation, to prevent any succours going in, and the British are so engaged on all sides that they cannot attempt it.

"The Emperor of Morroco has absolutely refused the permission required by England to extract cattle and wheat from his dominions, and on the contrary our fleet and army at Gibraltar are daily supplied from them with cattle and bread in the greatest abundance."

Married, on Monday evening last, in this city, Colonel ELISHA LAWRENCE, of Jersey, to Miss BECKY REDMAN, (second daughter of the late JOSEPH REDMAN, Esq;) a young lady whose superior beauty, joined with an elegance both of person and manners, render her justly admired by all who have the pleasure of her acquaintance.

Board of Trustees of the University, Dec. 11, 1779.

Present His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esq; President of the Board, and sixteen other Members.

Resolved, That this Board will meet on Thursday evening next, at six o'clock, at the Library Room in the University, then and there to chuse a Vice Provost of the University; a Professor of Astronomy; and a Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolve be published in the several news-papers in the city, in order that the Trustees may have due notice thereof, and give their attendance accordingly.

Extract from the Minutes,

T. MATLACK.

Note, there are in nomination four Candidates for the office of Vice Provost: three for the Professorship of Astronomy; and two for the Professorship of Natural and Experimental Philosophy. The time of electing a Provost is not yet agreed on.

An ACT to repeal part of an Act, intitled "An Act, for making more equal the burthen of the public defence, and for filling the quota of troops to be raised in this State," and to continue for a longer time the act, intitled "An Act to impower the Supreme Executive Council and Justices of the Supreme Court to apprehend suspected persons, and increase the fines to which persons are liable, for neglecting to perform their tour of militia duty."

WHEREAS in and by the Act first above mentioned, a double tax was annually imposed upon all estates real and personal, of every person not subject to, nor performing military duty, by the militia law of this State, which is found by experience to be burthensome and inconvenient.

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That so much of the said Act, as imposes double taxes upon any person or persons whatsoever, be, and is hereby repealed and made void, any thing in the said Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

AND WHEREAS an Act passed the last session of the late Assembly, intitled "An Act to impower the Supreme Executive Council, and Justices of the Supreme Court, to apprehend suspected persons, and to increase the fines to which persons are liable for neglecting to perform their tour of militia duty" will expire at the end of the present session of this Assembly, and it is necessary that the same should be continued for a longer time.

Be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Act, intitled "An Act to impower the Supreme Executive Council, and Justices of the Supreme Court, to apprehend suspected persons, and to increase the fines to which persons are liable for neglecting to perform their tour of militia duty," be, and the same is hereby declared to be in full force and virtue, for and during the space of six months from the publication of this Act, unless the war between the United States of America and Great-Britain shall sooner cease, and no longer.

JOHN BAYARD, *Speaker.*

Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia, on Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of November, A. D. One thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine.

THOMAS PAINE, *Clerk of General Assembly.*

IN COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, Dec.* 3, 1779.

WHEREAS, by a late Act of Assembly, this Board is authorised and required to reserve such, and so many of the confiscated estates, as may be necessary to create a fund for the support of the Provost, and other officers of the University of the State:

Resolved therefore, That the Agents postpone any farther sales of the said estates, until the above reservation is made, or further order given in the premises.

Resolved, That the Agents compleat the sales already made; and if any persons have failed to comply with the terms of sale, the premises be deemed the property of the State, as specified in the said terms, and taken into possession by the Agents accordingly.

And whereas the State is bound to warrantee the lands and real estates sold under its authority, it is therefore our indispensible duty to have such estates duly and properly described, that future litigation may be prevented, and the State not farther responsible than for the estates actually sold, and value received: Wherefore,

Resolved, That the Agents, together with a certificate of the receipt of the purchase money, send a particular discription of the land or other premises duly signed by them, and in case of doubt or difficulty, Surveyors to be employed, and return to be made accordingly, in which cases their deeds will be immediately executed.

Extract from the Minutes.

Published by order of the Council,

T. MATLACK, *Secretary.*

December 15, 1779.

TO BE LETT,

And entered on immediately,

The BUNCH of GRAPES Tavern,

In Third street, between Market and Arch streets: Enquire of JOHN BENEZET, at the North-East Corner of Front and Pine-streets. ‡

New-Castle, November 22, 1779.

WHEREAS the messuages, lands, goods and chattels of Charles Gordon, Jacob Dirrickson, Joshua North, John Allman, Christopher Willson, John Gregory and Isaac Attwood, all late of the county aforesaid, forfeited to the Delaware State by virtue of an Act of Assembly thereof, have been sold by the Commissioner appointed for that purpose. This is therefore to notify all persons claiming any right or title to, interest in, or profits arising out of any messuages, lands or tenements, sold as the property of any of the persons afore-named, or having any accounts, debts or demands against any of the said persons, that the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of New-Castle will sit at the Court-house in the town of New-Castle, on Wednesday, the 19th of January next, as well to receive the claims of any person or persons respecting the title of any messuages, lands or tenements, or any part thereof, so sold as aforesaid, as to adjust and settle any accounts, debts, dues or demands against all or any of the persons aforenamed, whose estates have become forfeited as aforesaid, according to the directions of an act of Assembly of the said State.

By order of the Court aforesaid,

GUNNING BEDFORD, Prothonotary.

Philadelphia, December 10, 1779.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture in the Northern Liberties, near this City, a brown milch COW, having a white spot in her forehead, white across her shoulders, with a brown spot in the white, white under her belly, and also white hind feet and tail; she is a remarkable small cow, and the horns particularly are very small and bending inwards, and has a very large bag. Whoever will bring the said cow to the subscriber shall have the above reward of Forty Dollars, and reasonable charges; and whoever will give him information where the said cow may be found shall receive Thirty Dollars reward, from

‡ WILLIAM VAN PHUL.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen out of the stable of the subscriber, living in East-Fallowfield township, Chester county, on the third night of December, a light BAY HORSE, fourteen hands and a half high, five years old rising six, he has a small star in his forehead, and is what they call deer-hipt, is remarkably high on the shoulder, looks very gloomy when going to be catched, and is ill to take the bits; he is a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and secures said Horse, so that the owner gets him again, shall receive SIXTY DOLLARS, or the above Reward for Horse and Thief, and reasonable charges, paid by

* ANDREW OLIPHANT.

CAME to the Plantation of JOHN HANNIS, in Passyunk township, two small BULLS. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

CAME to the PLANTATION of the SUBSCRIBER, in Cheltenham township, about the twentieth of last month, a large WHITE HORSE. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away. THOMAS CARROLL. *Dec.* 10. *

A CLARICHORD FOR SALE.

Enquire of the PRINTERS.

An Office for the Sale of Real Eſtates

IS now kept by the ſubſcribers, in Race-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, where deeds, wills, mortgages, bonds and other inſtruments of writing are carefully and accurately drawn, by and under the direction and inſpection of Peter Thomſon, who has had long experience in that buſineſs, and who will, upon application, carefully examine titles to lands, and point out the defect, if any, to the poſſeſſors of deeds, and inform ſuch what will be neceſſary to remedy ſuch defect.

All perſons having real eſtates, ſuch as houſes and lots, plantations, meadow-ground, paſture lots, yearly rent-charges, and improved and unimproved lands to ſell and diſpoſe of, are deſired to give in writing a true deſcription of the houſes, improvements and quality of the lands and lots, and the loweſt prices they will take, in order that purchaſers may have an opportunity of ſpeedy information, attended with as little trouble as poſſible, and contracts confirmed without delay, by applying to either of the ſubſcribers at their office, or at the Coffee-houſe. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour them in placing their money out at intereſt, may be aſſured they will take the greateſt care in procuring them undoubted ſecurity by mortgage or otherwiſe. And they beg leave to return their thanks to thoſe gentlemen in particular who have favoured them with the ſale of their real eſtates, &c. and requeſt a continuance of their favour, and ſhall at all times be obliging to purchaſers.

PETER THOMSON,
RICHARD ARMITT.

N. B. They have houſes and lots in and near the city of Philadelphia, and divers plantations and tracts of land in Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, Delaware and Virginia States, for ſale. ‡

WHEREAS the Honourable the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania hath been pleaſed to appoint the ſubſcriber Auctioneer of the city of Philadelphia, according to an act of General Aſſembly paſſed the 26th ult. entituled, "An Act for the effectual ſuppreſſion of public auctions and vendues, &c. HE therefore takes this earlieſt opportunity of informing the public: And that his ſtore, at the corner of Front and South-ſtreets, will be open for the reception of all ſuch goods as are to be diſpoſed of agreeable to ſaid act, where conſtant attendance will be given, until a more centrical ſtore can be procured, which will be as ſoon as poſſible. He likewiſe will give his attendance at the Coffee-houſe (in Coffee-houſe hours) when he may be ſpoke with, attend ſales there, or where it may beſt ſuit the owners of ſuch property as the ſaid act admits of for ſale. And the public may be aſſured that, with a ſtrict adherence to ſaid act, every thing for their ſatisfaction reſpecting ſaid office will be done, in the power of their moſt obedient humble ſervant,

Dec. 4, 1779. WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer. ‡

Eaſt Whiteland, Cheſter County, December 3, 1779.

CAME to the ſtables of the ſubſcriber, on the 24th day of November laſt, a ſorrel MARE, ſuppoſed to be five years old this graſs, neither brand nor ear-mark, has a ſmall blaze down her forehead, trots altogether. The owner is deſired to come to the ſign of Admiral Warren, on Lancaſter road, prove his property, pay charges and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold, agreeable to the laws of this State.

§ PETER MATHER.

CAME to the plantation of the Subſcriber, living in Upper Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 11th of November, 1779, A BAY HORSE. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JACOB HONNOLD. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ABRAHAM HASSELBERRY, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, in order to be ſettled and paid, by

ELIZABETH HASSELBERRY, Adminiſtratrix. †

WAS impreſſed by Samuel Boutcher, Waggon-maſter, living in the Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia county, A light brown ſtray HORSE, about eight years old, a few white hairs on his forehead, and grey hairs at the root of his tail, a natural pacer. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold according to law.

Nov. 3, 1779. SAMUEL BOUTCHER.

BROKE into the incloſure of the Subſcriber, in Plumſtead, Bucks county, in the month of Auguſt, 1779, a Bay MARE. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶1w. MORDECAI MITCHENER.

CAME to the plantation of DANIEL RYAN, living in the Manor of Moreland, on the 19th of this inſtant, a BAY STALLION, between 14 and 15 hands high, trots and canters well, branded C. A. on the left buttock, the left hind foot white, ſuppoſed to be about ſix or ſeven years old next graſs. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. DANIEL RYAN. * *Nov.* 30

December 6, 1779.

WAS taken up near the Swedes Church, a ſorrel MARE, ſuppoſed to be about ſix years old, without brand or ear-mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold in a ſhort time, by

§ JAMES SHILLINGFORD.

Grand Lodge, Philadelphia, November 16, 5779.

THE Officers of the different LODGES of the moſt ancient and honourable Fraternity of *Free and Accepted* MASONS under the Grand Warrant of Pennſylvania, are hereby required to attend a *General Communication*, to be held in Philadelphia, at the Grand Lodge in Lodge-Alley, on Monday, the 20th of December next, at the Hour of *Ten* in the Forenoon, agreeable to a late Reſolve of the Grand Lodge.

By Order of the Right Worſhipful Grand Maſter,
WILLIAM SMITH, *Grand Secretary.*

In CONGRESS, October 30, 1779.

RESOLVED, That the Managers be directed to make ſale of the Tickets of the Third Claſs of the Lottery of the United States without delay; that the drawing thereof commence the firſt day of March next, and be compleated as ſoon as may be; and that the tickets then unſold be the property and at the riſk of the ſaid States. *Extract from the Minutes,*

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Lottery-Office, November 2, 1779.

IN Conſequence of the above Reſolve the Managers give this public notice, that on the firſt day of March next the Drawing of the Lottery will commence at the Old City Vendue Store, and be continued from day to day with all poſſible expedition until finiſhed. Such perſons therefore as chooſe to become purchaſers are to apply before ſaid date, at the different Offices throughout the United States.

CAME to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Elizabeth townſhip, Lancaſter county, two miles from Stiegle's Furnace, the 28th of September laſt, a black MARE, of a middle ſize, a natural pacer, branded on the near buttock and ſhoulder, but not plain and intelligible. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold in one month from the date hereof.

Nov. 15, 1779. † CHRISTIAN STAHLY.

WHEREAS Mary, the wife of Daniel M'Elroy, of Hamilton's Bane townſhip, York county, eloped from her ſaid huſband on the 2d of Auguſt, and may probably endeavour to run him in debt; therefore all perſons are forbid to truſt her on his account, for he will pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof. † DANIEL M'ELROY.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the town of Reading, Berks county, in the night of the 13th inſtant, a Negroe man named JACK, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; had on, when he went away, a red cloth coat, a white jacket, leather breeches, and ſcollopt hat, but as he has ſundry other clothes with him, it is likely he may change his dreſs; he plays on the violin and other inſtruments of muſic, ſpeaks the Engliſh and French languages, has a ſprightly walk, and is remarkably complaiſant when ſpoken to. He eloped ſome time ago from his maſter at Baltimore, and paſſed for a freeman, until apprehended and put in the work-houſe at Philadelphia, from whence he was lately purchaſed; he is a cunning deſigning fellow, and it is likely he may forge a paſs, and travel the country as a freeman. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negroe in any goal on the continent, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

Birdſborough, Nov. 14, 1779. MARK BIRD.

THE MARSHAL of the ADMIRALTY'S OFFICE is removed to his Dwelling-houſe in Water-ſtreet, next Door but one to Meſſ. James and Drinker's Store, between Arch and Race-ſtreets.

All Perſons indebted for Goods purchaſed of him at Public Auction are earneſtly requeſted to make immediate Payment, that he may be enabled to ſettle his Accounts with the Captors.

JUST ARRIVED, and to be SOLD by

RICHARD FOOTMAN,

At his Commiſſion Store, in Second-ſtreet, below Market-ſtreet,

A Great variety of elegant Chintzes, Callicoes and Cottons, Iriſh Linnens, Britannias, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Checks, Stockings, Bohea and Hyſon Tea, &c. Alſo, A large Aſſortment of Knives and Forks.

Said FOOTMAN continues to ſell by Auction, Houſhold Furniture, &c. for Perſons leaving the State, Executors and Adminiſtrators.

A NEGROE MAN to hire out. He is a Baker by Trade, but very handy at all Kinds of Labour. §

THE PURCHASERS of the Real Eſtate, late belonging to *Curtis Lewis*, in Cheſter county, which was confiſcated and ſold agreeable to an Act of General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, are requeſted to attend at the houſe of Elijah Weed, in Downingtown, on the 4th day of December next, in order to pay their reſpective arrears and receive poſſeſſion of the premiſes. Thoſe who neglect this Notice may expect to forfeit their right according to contract. JOHN HANNUM, *Agent.*

N. B. All the Purchaſers are requeſted to attend at ſaid time and place. *Nov.* 23. ¶

Forty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, the 23d of November ult. A BAY MARE, 15 hands high, wall-eyed, branded with the letters CA, and ſome ſaddle ſpots on her back, her fetlock joints ſore, having been tied with a rope. Whoever takes up the ſaid Mare, and brings her to ANTHONY BERKINBOYL, or to JOHN MITCHELL, Cryer, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges. ¶

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Newtown townſhip, Bucks county, on the 15th of September laſt, a bright BAY MARE, 6 or 7 years old, 14 hands high, a natural pacer, of a low carriage, marked P. on the left ſhoulder. Whoever takes up Mare and Thief, ſo that the owner may get her again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable charges, or One Hundred Dollars for the Mare. THOMAS HUSTON. ¶

TO BE SOLD by way of PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 15th day of December next, agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of *Daniel Levering*, deceaſed, late of Whitpain townſhip, Philadelphia county.

A PLANTATION, or tract of Land, containing 100 acres of good Land, on which is a ſufficiency of timber and meadow, a good houſe, barn and other out-houſes, a good apple orchard, a large number of all ſorts of fruit trees, and a well of excellent never failing water near the door; the ſituation is pleaſant, and very convenient, having the Swede's Ford road on the one ſide of it, Morris's road going through the farm, and but half a mile from Samuel Wheeler's griſt and ſaw-mill, and ſome others not far diſtant, as alſo near ſeveral houſes of worſhip of different denominations. The title is indiſputable. Any perſon or perſons inclining to view it, may apply to ISAAC MARTIN, on the premiſes, who will ſhew the ſame. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, a cart, plow and harrow, and a variety of other articles. The ſale to begin at 12 o'clock. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of ſale, by HENRY LEVERING and STEPHEN BLOOM, Executors. §

Philadelphia, November 18. 1779.

WAS taken up adrift this day, near the Windmill Iſland, a BOAT, with ſeveral articles in it, ſuppoſed to belong to ſome of the market people. The owner, by applying to WILLIAM WIDDIFIELD, in Spruce-ſtreet, below the Draw-bridge, may have it again. ¶

SALE of forfeited ESTATES.

WHEREAS the eſtates of John Roberts, Samuel Shoemaker, Joel Evans, Chriſtopher Sower, Joſeph Griſwald, and Oſwald Eve, late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid county, do hereby give notice, That the eſtates of the ſaid John Roberts, Samuel Shoemaker, Joel Evans, Chriſtopher Sower, Joſeph Griſwald, and Oſwald Eve, conſiſting of the following tracts and parcels of land, viz. John Roberts's, No. 1. Three hundred acres in Lower Merion townſhip, one large and ſundry other dwelling houſes, two griſt mills, a ſaw-mill and a paper-mill with arns, ſtables, and a great number of other buildings of divers kinds, all in excellent order. No. 2. Seventy-eight acres adjoining the above; a dwelling-houſe, barn, &c. thereon. Samuel Shoemaker's, One tract of land on Point-no-Point road, in the Northern Liberties, containing about ſeventy acres, ſixteen of which is banked meadow on Delaware; two brick houſes, one large barn, and other improvements. Joel Evans's, about fifty acres, lying on Cobb's Creek, in Blockley townſhip; two dwelling houſes, a barn, ſtable, and other improvements; one moiety only of the above to be ſold. Chriſtopher Sowers's, About eleven acres of woodland on Schuylkill, in Roxbo ough townſhip. Joſeph Griſwald's. No. 1, About fifty-eight acres on Germantown road and Turner's lane, in the Northern Liberties; on ſaid place is a brick houſe, a good orchard, and about ten acres of watered meadow. No. 2, About thirty acres of wood-land near the above. Oſwald Eve's, one tract of land at Frankford, containing two hundred and two acres; a powder-mill, dwelling-houſe, and other improvements; a good orchard and a large quantity of meadow. All which will be ſold by Public Vendue, at the Court-houſe, on Wedneſday, the Fifteenth day of December next. The Sale to begin at Ten o'clock.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, as follows, *to wit.* One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And we the Agents do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and creditors of the ſaid John Roberts, Samuel Shoemaker, Joel Evans, Chriſtopher Sower, Joſeph Griſwald, and Oſwald Eve, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court within the time limited by law, or they will be forever barred from the recovery thereof.

Nov. 11, 1779. GEORGE SMITH, THOMAS HALE, } Agents.

Philadelphia Manufacture.

TO BE SOLD by the Subſcriber, at his Manufactory in South-Alley, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, and between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets, on Hudſon's Square, an Aſſortment of Coatings, Blanketing, Saggathies, Jeans, Everlaſtings, &c. Spinners employed as uſual, by

‡5w. SAMUEL WETHERILL, junior.

IMPORTED, and to be SOLD by

HARMAN AND LEWIS,

At their Store, near the Draw-Bridge,

CHOICE CLARET in Hogſheads, in prime order for bottling; white and brown Linnens, Checks, Cambricks, Lawns, Lace, Knives and Forks, &c.

N. B. They will give the higheſt Price for empty Claret Bottles.

A SCHOOLMASTER is wanted in the town of Darby. A perſon properly qualified to teach a number of Scholars will meet with good encouragement, by applying to

HENRY HAYES, Eſq: in Darby aforeſaid.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber's plantation, in Deer-creek upper hundred, Harford county, Maryland, on the 9th inſt. A valuable young dark brown or rather black MARE, five years old, 14 hands and an half high, branded on the near ſhoulder IF, a feather on both ſides of her neck, nearly oppoſite each other, and a mealy noſe, paces and trots well, is ſuppoſed to be with foal, and ſhod before. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare, ſo that the owner gets her again, ſhall have the above reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges, paid by

Nov. 17, 1779. ‡ ISAIAH BALDERSTON.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Downs townſhip, Cumberland county, New Jerſey, on the 12th of October laſt, A Sorrel HORSE, three years old, with a white ſtrip down his face, two white ſpots on his right ſide, a whitiſh mane and tail, about thirteen hands and a half high, paces and trots. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away ‡

Nov. 15, 1779. DAVID SHEPPARD.

CAME to the dwelling houſe of Vallentine Eyler, living in Manallen townſhip, York county, a Roan HORSE, about 12 years old, about 14 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder A. and on the near buttock B. is a natural pacer: he came the 19th of June. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. VALENTINE EYLER.

Twenty Dollars *Reward.*

STRAYED away from the Subſcriber, in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 12th of October laſt, a large white COW, with black ſpots, black on the top of her neck and rump, a black ſpot on each ſhoulder, the ends of her ears black, and one ear marked, branded on each horn RS. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid cow, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have the above reward.

Nov. 13. 1779. † JOSEPH YATES.

October 12, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Letterkenny townſhip, in Cumberland county, about the 23d of laſt September, a White STEER, with ſome brindled ſpots about his head and neck, branded on the near horn IB. about 4 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away. * JOSIAH CRAWFORD.

WAS taken out of the Bar of the Old Ferry-houſe, by a certain JOHN BURNS, about three weeks ago, a new brown GREAT COAT, with horn buttons, dyed tortoiſe-ſhell faſhion, and whitemetal links; he left an old coat, of very little value, with ſome garlick in the pocket. As there has been full time for him to diſcover his miſtake (if there was any) it is expected he will return the coat ſhortly, or he may depend on it the greateſt vigilance will be uſed in finding him out and proſecuting him. ¶ Nov. 9, 1779.

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DECEMBER. 1779. THE NUMB. 2584.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1779.

MADRID, Auguſt 30.

AN order from the King was publiſhed on the 19th of this month at Malaga, enjoining all the Iriſh inhabitants to retire immediately twenty miles up the country.

It is reported, that orders have been ſent to put all the places on the frontiers of Portugal in the beſt ſtate of defence poſſible.

Breſt, Sept. 10. People differ very much whether the fleet will keep at ſea or not, ſome ſay they will keep the ſea all winter. The Spaniards will not go away, as it was thought they would. It is ſaid the combined fleets coſt twenty millions per month.

Paris, Sept. 21. The combined fleet, conſiſting of 51 ſhips of the line, including the Ardent taken from the Engliſh, and the ſquadron of Obſervation of 16 men of war, anchored in the road of Breſt, the 14th inſtant. Theſe ſhips are laying in freſh proviſions, and are afterwards to put to ſea again.

Count D'Orvilliers being in too bad a ſtate of health to permit him to continue the command of the combined fleet, has obtained the King's leave to reſign; and his Majeſty has appointed Count Duchaffault, Lieutenant-General of the Navy, to ſucceed him.

Utrecht, Sept. 23. Our letters of the 13th of Auguſt from Gibraltar mention, that the Spaniards continue to block up the bay, and are making every preparation neceſſary to beſiege the place.

We have accounts from Copenhagen, that it is reported that the Imperialiſts have taken poſſeſſion of the Iſlands of Nicober, in the Eaſt-Indies, to the ſouth-weſt of Sumatra, which cauſes much aſtoniſhment, as they were always reputed to belong to the King of Denmark.

From Stockholm we hear, that Prince Repnin is expected there to conclude an aſſociation between the Courts of Peterſburg, Sweden, and Denmark, in order to procure a peace between England, France, and Spain.

LONDON, *September* 27.

Extract of a letter from Scarbro, September 21.

Yeſterday a ſhip (a two decker) a frigate, a ſloop, and a cutter, appeared about a mile off the pier, ſuppoſed to be French; they fired at ſeveral ſhips, took two, and obliged two others to run into the harbour, damaging their rigging and ſails by keeping a continual fire after them; they then ſteered their courſe to the northward."

A letter from Sunderland, dated the 20th of September, ſays, that an expreſs arrived there the 18th from Aymouth, with information that Paul Jones was off there, with five ſail of ſhips of war and 2000 troops on board; that on the 19th they appeared off Sunderland, and came up within two miles, which put the inhabitants into great confuſion, as they expected them to land every hour, or deſtroy the ſhips in the harbour. The inhabitants and ſoldiers got immediately under arms, and continued ſo at the writing of the letter, as they were ſtill in ſight.

Extract of a letter from Stockton, Sept. 21.

"Copy of an expreſs which arrived here this day from Sunderland, dated September 21.

"The undermentioned ſhips having appeared off this place, under the command of Paul Jones, we have ſent the bearers to inform all light colliers they may meet with to take harbour as ſoon as poſſible, and there to remain till they receive advice of their being off the coaſt; the bearers are to proceed to Bridlington with all ſpeed. Two ſhips, appearing to be 50 guns each; one frigate about 40 guns; one brig like a collier; two ſloops; one ſnow, and one brig, both armed.

E. Linſhall, J. Young,
J. Marſhall, J. Smith.
J. Wall,

On Saturday noon two gentlemen of the corporation of Hull arrived expreſs at the Admiralty, with the alarming account that the celebrated American corſair, Paul Jones, had entered the river Humber on Thurſday laſt, and chaſed a veſſel to within a mile of the pier, where he ſunk, burnt, and deſtroyed ſixteen ſail of valuable veſſels, which threw the whole town and neighbourhood into the utmoſt conſternation, as a very few men in armed boats might have laid the town in aſhes. He had taken nine or ten colliers and other veſſels a day or two before he appeared at Hull; one of which, being left to the charge of only four men, her former crew roſe upon them, and carried the veſſel into a port near Hull, which men ſtate the ſtrength of his ſquadron to be as follows:

A Boſton built frigate with 40 guns upon one deck (Jones's ſhip); a French ſhip, an old Indiaman, of 44 guns; two American frigates of 32 guns each, new; one 20 gun ditto; two brigantines of 18 guns; and two ſmall tenders.

Some of this ſquadron conducted the prizes they had made to the coaſt of France, and returned to Hull the Friday noon, attended by other Dunkirk privateers.

On Saturday night another expreſs arrived at the Admiralty from Hull (which ſet out at three in the morning) with the further diſagreeable intelligence, that Paul Jones's ſquadron, after having done more miſchief to the ſhipping on Friday, had fell in with the Baltic fleet (for which purpoſe he principally ventured to cruize in the North Channel) and had taken their convoy, the Serapis man of war of 44 guns, Capt. Pearſon, and the armed ſhip hired to government by a gentleman of Hull, called the Counteſs of Scarborough, Capt. Piercy, of 24 guns. This action was ſeen by thouſands of ſpectators, and the laſt expreſs was diſpatched in conſequence of it, and ſeeing the other ſhips of Jones's ſquadron making havock among the fleet; moſt of which, however, had taken ſhelter near Flamborough and the Head.

From the four captured Americans it was diſcovered, that this fleet ſailed (with ſtores for three months) from Breſt the beginning of Auguſt; and that two other ſmall ſquadrons were to ſail ſoon after them for the coaſts of Ireland and Wales. They were all in the ſervice of the Congreſs, and few or no French ſeamen on board.

Their plan generally was to alarm the coaſts of Wales, Ireland, the weſtern parts of Scotland, and the North Channel, while the combined fleets kept Sir Charles Hardy at bay to the weſtward. Jones took ſeveral prizes on the coaſt of Ireland (particularly two armed tranſports with ſtores for New-York) in the North ſeas, and near the Firth of Forth, and had it in his power to have burnt Lieth; but his orders are only to deſtroy ſhipping. His ſquadron is now but weakly manned, owing to the great number of prizes he has taken, and it will likely fall an eaſy conqueſt to the ſixteen ſail of men of war who have orders to go after him.

The Serapis man of war loſt her main maſt, bowſprit, and mizen top-maſt before ſhe ſtruck; and the Counteſs of Scarborough made an exceeding good defence againſt one of the 32 gun frigates. The enemy's 44 gun ſhip was not in the action, and the Serapis ſtruck to Jones's ſhip and the other 32 gun frigate.

Expreſſes alſo arrived on Saturday from Sunderland, ſtating that Paul Jones had taken 16 ſail of colliers.

In conſequence of the capture of ſo many colliers, and the interception of the trade, the price of coals will be enormous.

Inſtead of having the dominion of the ſea, it is now evident that we are not able to defend our own coaſt from depredations.

The land forces of Great-Britain (including thoſe raiſed in America) will next year exceed the preſent eſtabliſhment by 50,000 men.

The amazing efforts made by France for the re-eſtabliſhment of her marine, will appear from hence, that

D'Orvilliers has of ſhips of the line -	32
D'Eſtaing - - - -	26
Le Peroulelle, at Mauritius - -	3
Fitting out at Toulon - -	6
Ditto at Rochfort - - -	4
	71

Beſides others that are on the ſtocks, but will not be ready for ſea till 1780, and they have no leſs than 20 frigates, each of 36 guns, now building in Corſica.

The pay and cloathing of the new corps raiſed ſince the breaking up of Parliament, which is unprovided for, will make an addition to the army expences of next year, of upwards of half a million.

The Houſhold and Civil Liſt are, it is ſaid, in future, to be paid with Exchequer bills, to carry four and a half per cent. till payment. It is to be hoped Miniſters, and men in every office and department under government, will be paid in like manner.

Extract of a letter from Newcaſtle, Sept. 25, 1779.

"The little ſquadron commanded by Paul Jones, after leaving the Firth of Forth, directed its courſe along the coaſt ſouthward, and excited no ſmall fears in the inhabitants along ſhore as they paſſed. About five on Sunday afternoon they appeared off Tynmouth, and after parading a while in the offing, proceeded onwards to Sunderland, and ſo much alarmed the inhabitants of that place, that many of them immediately had their valuable effects buried in the earth, or conveyed up the country. The militia there beat to arms, and, with many of the town's people, lined the ſhore until the next morning: But no deſcent was attempted; the enemy continued their courſe to the ſouthward.

"The Emerald frigate of 32 guns appeared off Sunderland on Monday morning, when four ſoy-boat men were ſent off to her, to give information of the above ſquadron; the ſea running exceeding high at the time, made the ſpectators on ſhore fear much for their ſafety; but happily they effected their errand, and were kindly received on board.

"Monday the Conteut ſailed from Shields and joined the Emerald frigate, to go in queſt of the above ſquadron.

"The following particulars are from the information of the maſter of the Speedwell ſloop, of Hull, which was taken and ranſomed by the ſaid ſquadron, and who made oath to the fact thereof before the Mayor of this town on Wedneſday.

"Sunday laſt, about four leagues off Tynmouth bar, the Speedwell ſloop of Hull, and the Union brig of Chatham, were taken by the Pallas, an American frigate or barque of 34 nine pounders, in company with a two decked ſhip of 44 eighteen pounders (name not known) commanded by Paul Jones, and a ſnow of 14 nine pounders, called the Vengeance (maſter's name not known). After taking them, Jones and the maſter of the Pallas diſagreed concerning the captures; Jones propoſed to turn the brig into a fire-ſhip, and to ſend her into Shields harbour, to which the maſter of the Pallas would not conſent; the maſter of the Pallas propoſed to ranſom the ſloop, as ſhe had a woman with child on board, to which Jones would not conſent; however, the next day, about twelve leagues off the land, between Scarborough and Filay-Bay, the brig was plundered and ſunk, and the ſloop ranſomed for 300l. the mate taken hoſtage. Jones had one or two, and the Pallas three or four Engliſh maſters and a number of other priſoners on board, belonging to ſhips that had been taken and deſtroyed. The maſter of the ſloop ſaid, he was informed that Jones had 200 marines on board. Jones declared that his orders were to ranſom none, but to burn, ſink or deſtroy all. The maſter of the Pallas, in the ranſom bill, ſtiles himſelf thus: "Denis Nicholas Cottineau, of Keloguen, Captain of a man of war in the ſervice of the United States of America, and commander of the American frigate the Pallas." They hoiſted Engliſh colours, but the Captain of the ſloop ſaw that they had alſo American and Swediſh colours."

Extract of a letter from Yarmouth, Sept. 24.

"Laſt night we had a great deal of damage done in our roads amongſt the ſhipping by a violent ſtorm of wind, thunder, lightning and rain. A great many pieces of wrecks were brought on ſhore next morning. Two colliers are driven on ſhore juſt below this town, and it is feared will be loſt. Some veſſels were driven out to ſea. By ſome of the pieces of wreck there appears to be part of a French veſſel, ſo that we imagine that one or both of the French privateers are loſt which have for ſome time been cruizing in theſe ſeas, and have taken ſeveral prizes and ſent them for France."

Friday morning the principal inhabitants of Yarmouth met, and agreed to petition the Lords of the Admiralty for a number of ſhips to be ſent down for the better protection of that town and trade.

Extract of a letter from Hull, Sept. 25.

"On examination of one of the ſhip's crew retaken from Paul Jones, we learn, that he had pilots on board for every part of this coaſt, from Edinburgh to Harwich, and that he had taken fifteen ſail of veſſels, ſome he had ranſomed, and others ſent to France—that he had five hundred men on board his own ſhip when he left Breſt; and that the compliments of the whole fleet were above two thouſand; that they had proviſions for three months, and an amazing quantity of military ſtores, as ſhot and gun-powder: that the ſeamen were exerciſed daily with ſmall arms, in caſe of their going on ſhore, as a debarkation was intended when a convenient place and opportunity offered; that the major part of the crews were Engliſh and Iriſh, many of them taken out of the priſons at Breſt and St. Maloes, where any priſoner was offered his liberty to ſerve on board his fleet—there were very few Americans, but more French, and ſome neutrals, as Dutch and Germans—they gave but ſmall bounties at firſt for the men to enter, as the promiſes that were made them that they would all return with fortunes, had a great effect; but men growing ſcarce they were obliged to pay very handſomely for them, and ſome of the ſhips were obliged to come away without the compliment intended, as they all brought more away than they had need to work the ſhip and fight the guns, in order to be the better enabled to man the prizes they ſhould take, and not reduce their proper compliment in caſe of meeting with a powerful enemy."

The maſter of a ſloop from Harwich, who arrived yeſterday in the Pool, ſaw on Saturday laſt, no leſs than eleven ſail of men of war going in ſearch of Paul Jones, and among them was the Edgar of 74 guns.

By the examination of the four men, belonging to one of Paul Jones's ſquadron, before the Mayor and Magiſtrates of Hull, it appears, that Jones's orders were not to burn any houſes or towns. What an example of honour and greatneſs does America thus ſhew to us! while our troops are running about from town to town on their coaſt, and burning every thing, with a wanton, wicked, and deliberate barbarity, Doctor Franklin gives no orders to retaliate. He is above it. And there was a time when an Engliſh Miniſter was above it: when an Engliſh Miniſter would have diſdained to make war in ſo vilainous a mode. It is a diſgrace to the nation. But notwithſtanding the moderation hitherto ſhewn by the Americans upon our coaſt, it is to be feared that moderation will ceaſe in a little time.

Paul Jones could have burned Leith the other day with the greateſt eaſe, and another little town near it; but his orders were peremptory not to burn any towns. Bate and Knox muſt white-waſh Lord George Germain, and ſay, that the burning the towns lately in America was not done by his orders. Falſehood agrees with all their characters.

Many of the particulars, of the burning the two towns in Connecticut, viz. Fairfield and Norwalk, have been received; but they are too ſhocking to relate. The brutality and cruelty of the ſoldiers in ſeveral inſtances, are too dreadful, as well as unfit to be printed. Theſe horrid ſcenes are an indelible ſcandal to our arms. And the Miniſters and officers, who can order, and execute ſuch proceedings, muſt be deteſted by all mankind.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Shields, to his friend in Edinburgh, September 20.

"Yeſterday this place was very much alarmed by the appearance of ſeveral large French privateers upon the coaſts. I counted ſix, two of which did not carry leſs than 40 guns each. They captured a brig and a ſloop within ſight, and chaſed a fleet of loaded colliers, which luckily eſcaped them by running into Stockton.—They

approached ſo near the harbour, that it was ſuſpected they intended to land; the farmers drove their cattle off the coaſt, and ſeveral people fled from their houſes."

Yeſterday Lord Sandwich informed ſome Ruſſia merchants who waited on him, that twenty of his Majeſty's ſhips were ſent in queſt of Paul Jones.

Laſt Saturday's Gazette contains his Majeſty's order in Council for continuing the bounties to ſeamen from the 30th inſt. to the 31ſt of December next inclusive.

Alſo his Majeſty's order in Council, dated September 14, to prohibit the exporting out of the kingdom, or carrying coaſtwiſe, any plates of copper, during the ſpace of two months from the above date.

Extract of a letter from St. Kitt's, July 31.

"The following is a liſt of the ſhips which fell into the hands of the French at Grenada, viz. the Rachael and Betſey, for Leith, with 130 hogſheads of ſugar on board; the Betſey, Barbe, for Glaſgow, with 40 hogſheads of ditto; Elizabeth, Rogers, with 400 hogſheads of rum for Quebec; and the Lark, Smith, with 400 hogſheads of rum for Georgia. This laſt had been lying 14 days at St. George's, in Grenville Bay, waiting for an opportunity to eſcape. The Hope, Jones, with 400 hogſheads of rum for Quebec, and the Conference, Cox, were alſo taken."

Advice is received from the Grenades, that laſt year they made in that iſland upwards of 50,000 hogſheads of ſugar, moſt of which is fallen into the hands of the French.

Extract of a letter from Dover, September 24.

"Yeſterday a French lug-ſail privateer was brought in here by the Kite cutter; ſhe had got amongſt the St. Kitt's ſhips, which are arrived here, and would have carried ſome of them off, had not the cutter come up that inſtant."

A letter from Thomas Williams, Eſq; to John Philips, Eſq; at Liverpool, dated Trelethin, September 17, ſays, "I write this to inform you that the Iriſh cutter privateer is in the Channel; left Fiſhguard this morning, and is gone either to the coaſt of Ireland or Studwell Road; I think rather to the latter, as they had no water on board, and were not ſuffered to land at Fiſhguard. She took ten ſail of ſloops in Fiſhguard-Road, among them was the Old George, bound to Belfaſt from Briſtol, ranſomed for 300l. a ſloop belonging to Mr. Bowen Longwair, alſo ranſomed. She received 700l. Some of the ſloops ſhe ſtript. She fired, they ſay, 100 ſhot into the town, wanted four thouſand pound ranſom. She carried ſome ſix pounders, one of which ſhot I ſaw brought here. Some ſay ſhe is called the Black Prince, formerly belonging to Ruſh. She is chiefly manned with Iriſh, Engliſh and Welch."

The Three Friends, of Liverpool to New-York, was taken the 19th inſt. by the Dunkirk privateer, alias Black Prince, in Lalliman's-Bay, in the Iſland of Jura. In the ſaid port he alſo took the Franciſco de Paula, Captain Maniol, taken before by the Defiance, Capt. Thompſon, belonging to Liverpool, laden with wool, hides, and dollars; the Dollars were landed before the Black Prince captured her.

Yeſterday an expreſs arrived at the Admiralty with advice that the Jamaica fleet, conſiſting of upwards of 200 ſail, bound to London, Briſtol, Liverpool, Lancaſter, and Ireland, was ſafe arrived off Plymouth.

Twenty-ſeven ſail of ſhips from Jamaica bound to Briſtol are arrived there, and mention that the ſhips bound to London are put into Cork, with only one frigate for their convoy. Five ſail belonging to the above port are miſſing, viz. the Ann, Bundy; William, Smith; Virginia, Aſciby; Polly, Philips, and Meredith, M'Donald. The Dorothy and Mary, Stewart, from Jamaica to London, is loſt in the Gulph of Florida.

The Lords of the Admiralty have put his Majeſty's new ſhip London, of 26 guns, now at Deptford, into commiſſion, the command of which is given to Captain Stephen Raines, and ſhe is fitting out for ſea with all expedition.

The following is ſaid to be a ſtate of the force we have at preſent at Gibraltar and Minorca. At Gibraltar—Clinton's, Boyd's, Walſh's, and Baugh's regiments of foot; La Moth's, Renden's and Hardenburgh's regiments of Hanoverians, and the Mancheſter volunteers, making in the whole about 5000 men fit for actual ſervice.

At Minorca—Eglington's and Morris's regiment of foot; Prince Erneſt's and Goldachers regiments of Hanoverians, making, in the whole, 2500 men fit for ſervice.

The London Gazette has made the moſt of the Penobſcot buſineſs; and the miniſterial runners and writers magnify it as much as they can. They have ſo few victories to rejoice at, that we could pardon their exultations, if we did not know that there was more real cauſe for weeping than rejoicing. The only thing that Sir Henry Clinton has been able to do, during this whole campaign, was getting poſſeſſion of "that important poſt Stoney Point, up the North River." And General Waſhington watches his opportunity, takes it by ſurpriſe, with all the cannon, mortars, &c. carries them all off, and then diſmantles it. This is another Trenton affair. With this difference. The Heſſians at Trenton were made priſoners. The garriſon at Stoney Point were put to the ſword, *above four hundred.* This was in *retaliation* for certain cruelties, committed by our ſoldiers laſt year. Theſe maſſacres were too bad to be related, even in our Scotch Gazette. Of one of theſe maſſacres, ſome Engliſh officers ſaid "it was fortunately quite dark, and they only heard it; if it had been day light, they could not have bore the ſight." The Scotch officers thought there was no need of it. The refugees alone rejoiced.

A letter from Warley camp, dated Sept. 24, ſays, "Yeſterday a number of men were employed in widening the Artillery road to Tilbury fort, and the General went there with the engineers to ſurvey the boats, &c. for the purpoſe of tranſportiong the army to the Kentiſh ſhore, if neceſſary."

The Cinque Ports are raiſing a regiment of foot, to conſiſt of 1000 men, each town to furniſh its proper quota; the Lord Warden gives ſeven guineas bounty to every volunteer, and the corporation five.

The county of Cornwall is going to raiſe a regiment of 1000 men, the coſt of which, at a meeting held at Bodmin laſt week, was eſtimated at 12,000l. when 1177l. were ſubſcribed, and ſubſcription papers ordered to be ſent round the county.

Sept. 28. The Baltic fleet of 70 ſail, under convoy of the Serapis, and Scarborough, taken by Paul Jones's ſquadron, made off, on the firſt of the engagement, for Scarborough Bay, and all got ſafe within the Caſtle.

Capt. Pearſon who commanded the Serapis of 44 guns, which was taken by Paul Jones, was appointed to the command of 44 guns, lately launched at Limehouſe, and fitting out there for ſea, and was coming from off his ſtation in the North Sea to go on board of her.

The Gazette is ſilent reſpecting Paulus Hook. Is it not taken by the Americans? And were not the troops found in it put to the ſword?

The combined fleets of France and Spain have by no means given up the intention of paying ſome of theſe countries a viſit during the winter. The two fleets remain in Breſt Water for this purpoſe, and are reinforced by eleven more ſhips of the line. The idea of the Spaniſh fleet being afraid to return home without the French eſcorting them, is the ridiculous invention of the Miniſterial runners; it was not their purpoſe to return home without ſtriking a blow; they leave ſuch a conduct to other Admirals.

The imputation raiſed againſt D'Orvilliers by his enemies was, that he did not beat the Engliſh fleet, and burn and deſtroy Portſmouth and Plymouth. In reſpect to the firſt, it has appeared to the French nation the Engliſh fleet took care he ſhould not ſee them, and in reſpect to the latter, he had no troops or tranſports to effect it.

Extract of a letter from Port-Glaſgow, Sept. 23

"Two French cutters, of 16 and 18 guns, have paraded St. George's Channel, and no longer ago than Sunday laſt, one of the cutters (for the other is gone north among the herring buſſes, and has taken and deſtroyed ſeveral that we have already heard of,) cut out of a bay in the Iſland of Jura, a rich Spaniſh prize from New Spain, with 17,000 dollars on board, beſides a rich cargo of hat wool, &c. alſo a letter of marque ſhip belonging to Liverpool, with a valuable aſſorted Weſt-India cargo; both veſſels, without exaggeration, worth at leaſt thirty thouſand pounds; the cutter mounted 16 ſix pounders, and had 71 men. Beſides the above, the ſouthernmoſt cutter took and ranſomed a brig belonging to Saltcoats, two ſloops belonging to Greenock, and one to Liverpool, all kelp loaded; beſides ſundry others. The Black Prince, I much doubt, has by this time made as many prizes among the buſſes as ſhe can carry ranſomers for. You may rely upon the certainty of this information."

BASSETERRE, in St. Chriſtophers, Dec. 1.

The moſt important piece of intelligence which has been handed to us theſe four years, was received yeſterday with ſome degree of credibility, "that the people of Philadelphia had revolted from Congreſs and avowed their allegiance to his Majeſty, as not chooſing any longer to ſubmit to the tyrannical proceedings of that infamous Aſſembly. If this is really true, the power of rebellion will ſoon be broken, and once more peace may wave her olive-branch in that wretched country."

In the town of Boſton they are in the ſame condition, they having applied to the Congreſs for the payment of the expences of the Penobſcot expedition, which was refuſed by that body, on which the people revolted.

BOSTON, December 2.

We hear that the ſhip Jaſon, in her late cruize, commanded by the brave Capt. Manly, was taken by the Perſeus frigate, after an obſtinate engagement of four glaſſes, and carried into St. John's, Newfoundland. 'Tis reported the Jaſon had 18 killed and 12 wounded; and that the Perſeus had 7 killed and a number wounded. The particulars of this naval combat have not yet come to hand.

We hear that two privateers, one belonging to Salem and the other to Marblehead, being in concert in the Bay of Fundy, fell in with and have captured the whole fleet, conſiſting of ſeven ſail, bound from Halifax for Penobſcot, laden with ſtores, &c. The convoy, included in the above, arrived at Salem laſt Friday morning.

We hear the ſtate of New-Hampſhire have moſt *equitably* and *wiſely* repealed the law that enabled a man to diſcharge a debt in ſilver, upon his paying the creditor the ſame nominal ſum in paper; and have empowered their Judges not barely to ſit in the ſeat of *nominal juſtice*, but *really* to diſpenſe it between man and man. They were ſenſible that the law they have ſo honorably repealed was, in its operation, a *crying* ſin: That particularly it pointed the cry of the widow and orphan againſt the government that enacted it, and that the cry was loud and piercing enough to make *the ears* even of a pagan *to tingle*: They were fully ſenſible that it muſt be a flagrant ſcandal upon any government, to continue a law which the common feelings of humanity would never allow to be executed; and according to which no jury, with the leaſt ſpark of conſcience or honour, could ever give their verdict.

From a late London Paper.

Lord Sandwich has lately wrote to Ruſſia, earneſtly imploring that ſhe would lend us ſome ſhips of the line, and promiſing to return them ſoon, *ſafe and ſound.* Ruſſia, no doubt, recollects, with all Europe, the peculiar talent of our firſt Lord of the Admiralty to preſent *his ſhips ſafe and ſound.* She gave for anſwer, that ſhe had no ſhips to ſpare, and adviſed us to return to good-humour and make peace.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, July 15.

"Although Great-Britain ſeems to have afforded this kingdom a little relief, in taking a part of our troops into her own pay, yet our moſt ſagacious politicians regard this as an act of neceſſity, rather than kindneſs. The Engliſh Miniſtry have loaded Ireland with taxes of all kinds, and particularly with penſions; they are afraid of ſeeing a number of their creatures, diſplayed on our liſt, becoming at length their enemies, and retarding the progreſs of their glorious meaſures; they have therefore thought proper to maintain them at their own charge, as their mercenaries. Thus we are allowed to think that we owe this relief to our own firmneſs, and to her fear, rather than her compaſſion for us.

"The liberty which England has granted us to plant tobacco in this kingdom only proves that ſhe deſpairs of regaining her colonies in America, particularly thoſe of Virginia and Maryland, and that ſhe is afraid this important branch of commerce will be engroſſed by France, and entirely loſt to herſelf. Our tyrants tremble at the proſpect of being one day reduced to receive this production at the hands of her natural enemies. It is ſtill, therefore, to a motive of intereſt that we owe this favour.

"The Iriſh nation is now fully determined vigorouſly to oppoſe the importation, not only of all merchandize manufactured in England, but alſo of every article of neceſſity or luxury which ſhe can furniſh for herſelf. Thoſe principles univerſally adopted, and ſupported with perſeverance, will be ſources of proſperity to this unhappy kingdom; and our unrighteous maſters who oppreſs us will repent their having treated us as enemies."

FISH-KILL, DECEMBER 16,

We have juſt received a piece of intelligence well authenticated, that part of our priſoners in Canada are lately ſent off, 'tis ſaid, to England; thoſe remaining, officers and ſoldiers, are ordered to cloſe confinement.——*Our enemies* begin to doubt the fidelity of the *Canadians.*

CHATHAM, *December* 14.

By recent accounts from New-York we learn, that an embarkation of troops lately took place there; and, from many corroborating circumſtances, we have reaſon to think a large, if not general, embarkation will ſhortly take place.

The 6th inſt. departed this life, at Woodbridge, in the 34th year of his age, Mr. SAMUEL FRANKLIN PARKER, Printer, after a long and painful diſorder, which he bore with the greateſt patience.—His corpſe was interred the day following, in the Preſbyterian burial ground, at that place, with all the honours of war, in the following manner, viz.

1ſt. A company of Continental troops, with their arms reverſed, and a muffled drum beating the dead march.

2d. The corpſe.

3d. The mourners.

4th. Col. Webſter's battalion of militia, who were on duty in that town.

5th. The inhabitants of the town in general.

After the corpſe was interred the company of Continental troops under the command of Capt. Neeler, who were alſo on duty there, fired three vollies over the grave.—It may with juſtice be ſaid, that the deceaſed was a zealous friend to American Liberty, and that he lived reſpected and died lamented by all his friends and acquaintance.—He took an active part early in the preſent conteſt. He was a Major in the five months ſervice in the troops of this State. Soon after that ſervice was out, he was appointed a Muſter maſter in the Continental army, in which poſt he continued until his health obliged him to quit the ſervice, and retire home.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 22.

The following is tranſlated from the Martinico Gazette.

PARIS, September 10.

His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's letter to the Duke de Penthievre, Grand Admiral of France.

My Couſin,

THE deſire that I have always had in leſſening, as much as in my power, the calamities of war, has induced me to caſt my eyes upon that claſs of my ſubjects whoſe employment is fiſhing, and who have no other ſubſiſtence than the only reſources which this commerce affords: I have thought that the example I ſhall give my enemies, and which ariſes from no other motives but the ſentiments of humanity, will determine them to grant to the fiſhery the ſame liberties which I have conſented to countenance. In conſequence of which I have wrote this letter to inform you, that I have given orders to all commanders of my ſhips, and to owners and captains of privateers, not to trouble, until a new order, the Engliſh fiſhery, and not ſtop their veſſels, notwithſtanding they are loaded with freſh fiſh, and even though this fiſh may not have been caught on board of theſe veſſels, provided they are not armed with any offenſive arms, and they convinced that they have not given ſignals, which announce a ſuſpected intelligence with the ſhips of war of our enemies. You ſhall make known my intention to the officers of the Admiralty, and to all thoſe who are under your command. And the preſent being to no other end, I pray God, my Couſin, &c.

(Signed) LOUIS.

In ASSEMBLY, *November* 18, 1779.

Agreeable to a propoſition from a Convention of Commiſſioners aſſembled at Hartford, from the States of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut and New-York, recommending that a General Convention of all the States as far ſouthward as Virginia, incluſive, do meet in the city of Philadelphia on the firſt Wedneſday in January next, to agree on a general limitation of prices, and other matters therein mentioned:

Reſolved unanimouſly, That this Houſe doth approve of the ſame.

November 22, P. M.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the Houſe proceeded to elect by ballot five perſons, as Commiſſioners, to meet with other Commiſſioners in this city from the States north-eaſt of Virginia incluſive, on the firſt Wedneſday in January next, for the purpoſe expreſſed in the Minute of the 18th inſtant. The election being taken, the Honorable JOHN BAYARD, Speaker, GEORGE BRYAN, JOHN JACOBS, JOHN BULL, and WILLIAM HENRY, of Lancaſter, Eſquires, were duly choſen.

Extract from the Minutes,

THOMAS PAINE, *Clerk of the General Aſſembly.*

N. B. The Printers in the ſeveral States which are to form the Convention are requeſted to give the above a place in their papers.

In ASSEMBLY, *November* 27, 1779.

The petition of the Truſtees of the Loan-Office of Pennſylvania, praying for an increaſe of their ſalaries, was read a ſecond time, and thereupon reſolved, That they be deſired to render an account of their reſpective ſervices, and to lay the ſame before the Committee of Accounts of this Houſe, and that they be informed that it is the intention of this Houſe to have the ſaid Office removed to the city of Philadelphia, in the ſpring of the year next enſuing, and the Clerk is ordered to publiſh this Minute in the newspapers.

Extract from the Minutes.

THOMAS PAINE, *Clerk of General Aſſembly.*

At a meeting of the Truſtees on Thurſday laſt, Doctor JOHN EWING was elected Vice-Provoſt of the Univerſity of Pennſylvania, and Profeſſor of Natural and Experimental Philoſophy; and DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Eſq; was elected Profeſſor of Aſtronomy.

The Supreme Court and the Court of Oyer and Terminer, held at Philadelphia for the city and county of Philadelphia, having been adjourned from the 3d of October, to the 22d of November 1779, again met, when Peter Miller and Richard Maſon were tried for treaſon and acquitted; William Caffedy, alias William Thompſon, was tried and convicted of treaſon, and ſentenced to death; Charles Humphreys, Eſq; was tried, and acquitted of miſpriſion of treaſon; Joſeph Pritchard, was

tried, and convicted of misprision of treason, and ordered to be confined in jail during the present war, and to forfeit one half of his goods and chattels, lands and tenements, to the use of the State.

Sunday arrived at Marcus Hook, in our river, in 10 days from St. Eustatia, the ship Flora, Capt. Doan, brig ——, Capt. Young, belonging to Virginia, and the schooner ——, Capt. Eldridge, from Hispaniola, all loaded with rum, sugar, salt, &c. Capt. Doan spoke with the schooner Minerva, Capt. Strong, off the coast, for this port.

Saturday last was married, Col. COPPERTHWAITE to the amiable Miss SALLY WEST, of this city.

Dear Sir, *Second River, December 9, 1779.*

"The Officers of the Virginia Line, who have had the honor of being commanded by you in the Light Infantry, beg leave to return you their sincere thanks for the repeated marks of politeness and esteem you have expressed towards them during the course of the campaign.

"They have the highest respect and veneration for your character, both as the Military Officer and the Gentleman.

"Under these circumstances we are deeply impressed with regret to quit, especially at so short a notice, a corps we love, and a General we honour.

"Accept therefore, dear Sir, these sentiments of our esteem, and believe us, after sincerely wishing you every future happiness, success and prosperity, to be, with the most cordial affection and respect,

Your most obedient and most humble servants.

At the request and in behalf of the Virginia Officers in the Light Infantry,

CHRISTIAN FEBIGER, Col. L. I.

The Hon. Brig. Gen. Wayne.

Light Infantry Camp, Second River, 9th December, 1779.

Dear Sir,

"The approbation of my conduct by so respectable a Corps, as the officers of the Virginia Light Infantry, must afford me the sincerest pleasure;—the attention which they are pleased to attribute to politeness, was the effect of their own *merit*, which will always influence the esteem of the General who has the honour to command them. Permit me thro' you to return them my most grateful thanks for this mark of their respect;—and believe me, with sincere esteem,

Your and their most obedient, and very humble servant,

ANTHONY WAYNE.

Colonel Febiger, Corps of the Virginia Light Infantry.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER XX.

IT must have made a forcible impression on the minds of the enemy, that the most perfect harmony has subsisted between the American and French officers and soldiery, in the expedition in the state of Georgia. It is no unusual thing for the best officers to differ in opinion, and from the principles of self-love to thwart the dispositions of each other. This has oftentimes disappointed wife measures and occasioned the loss of men in many battles. Hence the expression of the poet,

Quicquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi.

"The people suffer for the quarrel of their chiefs."

It is no unusual thing for officers of the same army, and the troops of different divisions, to be affected with a spirit of rivalship, and to entertain a jealousy of each other. But it is more usual that troops of two nations brought together shall disagree, and that disappointment shall be the consequence of their dissension. The idea of a native soil connects men, but the idea of a foreign soil keeps them at a distance. Even abstract terms have an interesting operation on the mind, and whereas the word countrymen inspires friendship, to the contrary cold idea of distinct origin and habitations averse.

Our adversaries were not unacquainted with this reasoning, and had no doubt, expected that, in the first operation of the combined force of the allies, a rivalship would take place, jealousy ensue, and, in the end, there would be an opposition amongst the officers and a dissension amongst the body of the troops. This might defeat the enterprize undertaken by us. Nevertheless, they have seen themselves disappointed in this hope: for in the expedition in the state of Georgia, which has been the first expedition in which the troops of the allies have acted together, the most perfect harmony between the officers and soldiers of both nations has subsisted. This has been owing, in the first place, to the great merit of Count D'Estaing, whose abilities, experience, and ardour in the cause, had secured the confidence of our army, and taken away all foundation of opposition to his measures. It has been owing, in the second place, to the great virtues of General Lincoln, the mild and noble qualities of whose mind had led him to consider only that which was for the interest of the common cause, disregarding every private thought of ambition, which is the ground of jealousy amongst men. I cannot but admire the manner in which he speaks of his fellow officer to the Congress, seeming to forget that he himself had done any thing, and dwelling only on the exertions of the Count D'Estaing, sympathizing with him in the pain of his wounds, and in that chagrin which his disappointment must give him. It is in this language of the Count D'Estaing has, undoubtedly, the interest of America much at heart. This he has evinced by coming to our assistance, by his constant attention during the siege, he undertaking to reduce the city by assault when he despaired of effecting it otherwise, and by bravely putting himself at the head of his troops, and leading them to the attack. In our service he has freely bled. I feel much for him for while he is suffering the distress of painful wounds, he has to combat chagrin. I hope he will be consoled, &c. as we have quoted in a former paper. This example of a perfect harmony amongst the chiefs, had an effect upon the soldiery, who themselves were united in affection. The great cause of liberty makes such brothers. Hence it is that no enmity prevailed amongst the troops, and that they marched to the assault with one soul, as their object was one. They were unsuccessful; but this cannot take away from their mutual good will. Adversity binds men together, and makes them greater friends than they were before. The mind softened by misfortune becomes liquid, and like bodies in that state, does the more easily coalesce. The hour of assault was an hour of blood, and the day was with tears; but affection shall spring from it, and the alliance shall be more valued; our attachment shall increase; and the alliance, to use the language of the book of Job, shall rise "like a tree whose root spreadeth out by the waters, and the dew lieth all night upon his branch," or, to vary the figure, and consider it as a building cemented by the blood of those who have fallen, it is closely conjoined, and its duration shall be, that of the adjoining pyramid.

This single circumstance, the good understanding of our troops with those of our ally, the love with which we have embraced their alliance, and the cheerfulness with which they have shed their blood in our cause, has done more to discourage the enemy, than to have dispossessed them of several territories. They will know that the time had not long glided by, when we had been under the impression of the invectives of Britain, giving us to believe that every Frenchman was a bad subject. They might hope that these impressions might still have their force; and perhaps they might expect that, though we did entertain some good will for our allies at a distance, yet when brought near our minds would revolt against them. The difference of manners and the difference of language, would then more powerfully disgust and separate, as some electrical bodies at a greater distance attract, at a less distance repel each other. For, to use the language of philosophers, where the sphere of attraction ends, the sphere of repulsion begins. But the enemy have seen, that, like fine oils, our manners and our tempers have commixed; that the same interest has made our sentiments the same; that a love for the alliance has pervaded every class of men; and is found in the camp and with the civil government; that unanimity takes place amongst ourselves, and attachment to our friends rises up like a wall to repel the incursions of the Tartars. It extends from one end of the continent to the other, and neither envy, money, ships, time, labour, storm, slip, or perseverance, will be able to effect the demolition of it. It will be like the wall of heaven to the archangel who had been hurled precipitate, and who, in vain assaulting, endeavoured to surmount it.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

From the NEW-JERSEY JOURNAL.

MR. KOLLOCK,

By giving the following a place in your paper you will much oblige, your humble servant, ARATUS.

MR. LUMENES,

THE plan pointed out by you, in the course of your *letter on our paper currency*, appears rational and wise in general; yet it appears to me there is an essential error in your plan of emitting *new money* to be exchanged for the old. Though you pretend to answer an objection, that the *new money* would depreciate as the old has done, yet I do not imagine you have sufficiently answered the objection: for you say in your fourth letter, "The fifteen million paper dollars proposed would not be a debt upon the country, but might pass for ever, with only the expence of striking new bills to exchange the old when they become ragged." Upon this plan, how could the depreciation be hindered?—But upon a little reflection, I acknowledge it would not depreciate, because it would not at first have any *price*; therefore it could not lose a value which it never had.

In order to know whether your plan of emitting money will answer for a community to adopt, let us see how it will answer for individuals to act upon. Suppose you should write an obligation after this manner, "I promise to pay to A—— fifteen Spanish milled Dollars, &c." and underneath you should write, "N. B. I never design to pay you the money; but I engage to give you a new obligation of the same tenor with this, as soon as it is worn out or grown ragged, and to do thus as often as the old one becomes ragged." Do you think I would take such an obligation and give you the produce of my farm for it? As well might you imagine I would, as that the inhabitants of their *State* would take paper money upon your proposed plan of emission, and give the product of their farms for it, when at the same time they were assured that they should never receive any real value for it.

But the plan I would propose is this: Let fifteen million dollars of paper money be emitted, and the old redeemed with it, by giving thirty for one, as you have proposed. But in order to establish and keep the credit of it equal with silver and gold, let a time be fixed by Congress, perhaps three years would be the best, and then for the time be expressed on the face of the bill when it shall be redeemed with silver or gold, part to the profecutors of the bills at the time expressed on the face of the bills for the redemption of them, and

That this purpose may be better secured, each five mill'd on of silver dollars be stipulated for by congress to be delivered to them or their agent on board a ship in the time fixed upon for the redemption of the bills, and let-ten million dollars, deposited as by taxes, the last of which to be paid into the continental treasury six months before the time expired for the redemption; so that all persons interested might be warned to be as to have the money ready to be paid for the redemption of the bills not called in by taxation on the very day it becomes due. Then let Congress assure us that the money shall be thus redeemed, and we will receive it equal with silver or gold.

BLANK BONDS are printed and sold at this Office. Also, Writing Paper, Dilworth's and Perry's Spelling-Books, in large or small Quantities; New-England and Master's Primers; Seaman's Daily Assistant, and Large and Pocket Almanacks for 1780.

TO BE SOLD BY

JOSEPH CRUIKSHANK,

PRINTER, in Market-street, between Second and Third-streets, opposite Elbow-Lane,

Who buys LINNEN RAGS.

RICE, by the barrel or quantity,

And INDIGO.

To be SOLD by

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,

At his STORE,

Just imported in the Sloop FAVOURITE, now lying at the upper side of Mark-street Wharf,

A Quantity of ALICANT SALT,

And TO BE SOLD by

JOSEPH CARSON.

THE CLERK of the Market, in pursuance of his duty, and special direction to enforce the laws preventing abuses in the Markets and sale of provision, now gives this public notice, That he is resolved to prosecute any persons offending against the laws, without respect of persons: And that none may plead ignorance in future, thinks proper to inform them, in this public manner, what actions are by law made offences, and how punishable, viz.

First. The purchasing any provisions or victuals whatsoever, for the food of man, at their own houses, in the streets, at any wharves, fairs, ferry-houses, or other places than the public Market-houses.

Secondly. The making any bargain for any such provisions or victuals, before the same shall be brought for sale into the public Markets.

Thirdly. The endeavouring to enhance the price of the above articles, or dissuading any persons from bringing their provisions to Market for sale.

Fourthly. The purchasing the above articles to sell again, within four miles of the Court-House, except they are tavern-keepers, butchers acting in their trade, or hucksters after 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

The punishments inflicted by law are, for the first offence a forfeiture of 10 shillings, the articles forestalled or regrated, and imprisonment for two months; and accumulated punishments for a repetition of the offences.

The great advantages the inhabitants of the city as well as those of the country, would reap from observing these regulations, would soon make all compulsion of law unnecessary. But the subscriber is resolved to do his duty in this respect; and after this notification, no citizen can take it hard if he or his servant be found in the breach of the law, are prosecuted. And he expects that such of the inhabitants as wish to see abuses prevented, and a fair general plan of sale promoted, will not only comply strictly with the law themselves, but discountenance, and even aid the subscriber to punish those who do otherwise.

ROBERT SMITH, Clerk.

AT a meeting of the Magistrates of the city and county of Philadelphia, the 7th of December, 1779, taking into consideration the price allowed by Act of Assembly for Sweeping Chimneys, being not sufficient to encourage a proper number of Sweepers for the purpose at this season of the year, do agree to allow EIGHT DOLLARS for the Sweeping of every Chimney from this day to the 15th of February next.

JOHN ORD, President.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

In Burlington county, near Mount Holly,

AN excellent Bay STALLION, for covering and riding; he trots and canters exceeding well; Called Jupiter, rising five years old, full fourteen hands and a half high, and is well made in proportion to his height. His sire was a Briton's colt, and is warranted to be a found horse.

JOSEPH BUDD, junior.

December 17, 1779.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, A certain JOHN ROBERTS, a mill-wright by trade, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a fair complexion, with his hair tied behind; he wore when he went away light-coloured clothes, rode a small forrel horse, and is supposed to be gone to North-Carolina. Whoever takes up the said John Roberts, and delivers him in any goal, so that the subscriber may get him again, shall have the reward of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, paid by

JAMES UNDERWOOD.

I am also Constable of the township of Merion, and intend to sell 3 or 4 [illegible]

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

POOR RICHARD's ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

Poor Richard's

POCKET ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

December 15, 1779.

TO BE LETT,

And entered on immediately,

The BUNCH of GRAPES Tavern,

In Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets: Enquire of JOHN BENEZET, at the North-Eaſt Corner of Front and Pine-ſtreets. ‡

New-Caſtle, November 22, 1779.

WHEREAS the meſſuages, lands, goods and chattels of Charles Gordon, Jacob Dirrickſon, Joſhua North, John Allman, Chriſtopher Willſon, John Gregory and Iſaac Attwood, all late of the county aforeſaid, forfeited to the Delaware State by virtue of an Act of Aſſembly thereof, have been ſold by the Commiſſioner appointed for that purpoſe. This is therefore to notify all perſons claiming any right or title to, intereſt in, or profits ariſing out of any meſſuages, lands or tenements, ſold as the property of any of the perſons afore-named, or having any accounts, debts or demands againſt any of the ſaid perſons, that the Juſtices of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of New-Caſtle will ſit at the Court-houſe in the town of New-Caſtle, on Wedneſday, the 19th of January next, as well to receive the claims of any perſon or perſons reſpecting the title of any meſſuages, lands or tenements, or any part thereof, ſo ſold as aforeſaid, as to adjuſt and ſettle any accounts, debts, dues or demands againſt all or any of the perſons aforenamed, whoſe eſtates have become forfeited as aforeſaid, according to the directions of an act of Aſſembly of the ſaid State.

By order of the Court aforeſaid,
GUNNING BEDFORD, Prothonotary.

Philadelphia, December 10, 1779.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's paſture in the Northern Liberties, near this City, a brown milch COW, having a white ſpot in her forehead, white acroſs her ſhoulders, with a brown ſpot in the white, white under her belly, and alſo white hind feet and tail; ſhe is a remarkable ſmall cow, and the horns particularly are very ſmall and bending inwards, and has a very large bag. Whoever will bring the ſaid cow to the ſubſcriber ſhall have the above reward of Forty Dollars, and reaſonable charges; and whoever will give him information where the ſaid cow may be found ſhall receive Thirty Dollars reward, from

‡ WILLIAM VAN PHUL.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, on the third night of December, a light BAY HORSE, fourteen hands and a half high, five years old riſing ſix, he has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and is what they call deer-hipt, is remarkably high on the ſhoulder, looks very gloomy when going to be catched, and is ill to take the bits; he is a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Horſe, ſo that the owner gets him again, ſhall receive SIXTY DOLLARS, or the above Reward for Horſe and Thief, and reaſonable charges, paid by

* ANDREW OLIPHANT.

CAME to the Plantation of JOHN HANNIS, in Paſſyunk townſhip, two ſmall BULLS. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

CAME to the PLANTATION of the SUBSCRIBER, in Cheltenham townſhip, about the twentieth of laſt month, a large WHITE HORSE. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away. THOMAS CARROLL. *Dec. 10.* *

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may in anywiſe concern, That NATHANIEL FALCONER and JOHN REDMAN preferred a petition to the Honourable the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, ſome time ſince, praying a law might paſs for ſhutting up a road laid out through Nathaniel Falconer's land, in the townſhip of the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, from the Wiſſahiccon road to another road leading from the Falls of Schuylkill to Germantown. So that all thoſe who think themſelves injured by it, are deſired to make their objections at the next ſitting of the General Aſſembly, and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a law ſhould not paſs for ſhutting up the ſaid road. *6w·

WHEREAS the Honourable the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania hath been pleaſed to appoint the ſubſcriber Auctioneer of the city of Philadelphia, according to an act of General Aſſembly paſſed the 26th ult. entituled, "An Act for the effectual ſuppreſſion of public auctions and vendues, &c. HE therefore takes this earlieſt opportunity of informing the public: And that his ſtore, at the corner of Front and South-ſtreets, will be open for the reception of all ſuch goods as are to be diſpoſed of agreeable to ſaid act, where conſtant attendance will be given, until a more centrical ſtore can be procured, which will be as ſoon as poſſible. He likewiſe will give his attendance at the Coffee-houſe (in Coffee-houſe hours) when he may be ſpoke with, attend ſales there, or where it may beſt ſuit the owners of ſuch property as the ſaid act admits of for ſale. And the public may be aſſured that, with a ſtrict adherence to ſaid act, every thing for their ſatisfaction reſpecting ſaid office will be done, in the power of their moſt obedient humble ſervant,

Dec. 4, 1779. WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer. ‡

Eaſt Whiteland, Cheſter County, December 3, 1779.

CAME to the ſtables of the ſubſcriber, on the 24th day of November laſt, a ſorrel MARE, ſuppoſed to be five years old this graſs, neither brand nor ear-mark, has a ſmall blaze down her forehead, trots altogether. The owner is deſired to come to the ſign of Admiral Warren, on Lancaſter road, prove his property, pay charges and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold, agreeable to the laws of this State.

§ PETER MATHER.

An Office for the Sale of Real Eſtates

IS now kept by the ſubſcribers, in Race-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, where deeds, wills, mortgages, bonds and other inſtruments of writing are carefully and accurately drawn, by and under the direction and inſpection of Peter Thomſon, who has had long experience in that buſineſs, and who will, upon application, carefully examine titles to lands, and point out the defect, if any, to the poſſeſſors of deeds, and inform ſuch what will be neceſſary to remedy ſuch defect.

All perſons having real eſtates, ſuch as houſes and lots, plantations, meadow-ground, paſture lots, yearly rent-charges, and improved and unimproved lands to ſell and diſpoſe of, are deſired to give in writing a true deſcription of the houſes, improvements and quality of the lands and lots, and the loweſt prices they will take, in order that purchaſers may have an opportunity of ſpeedy information, attended with as little trouble as poſſible, and contracts confirmed without delay, by applying to either of the ſubſcribers at their office, or at the Coffee-houſe. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour them in placing their money out at intereſt, may be aſſured they will take the greateſt care in procuring them undoubted ſecurity by mortgage or otherwiſe. And they beg leave to return their thanks to thoſe gentlemen in particular who have favoured them with the ſale of their real eſtates, &c. and requeſt a continuance of their favour, and ſhall at all times be obliging to purchaſers.

PETER THOMSON,
RICHARD ARMITT.

N. B. They have houſes and lots in and near the city of Philadelphia, and divers plantations and tracts of land in Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, Delaware and Virginia States, for ſale. ‡

TUTORS WANTED,

In the ſeveral SCHOOLS *of the* UNIVERSITY *in PHILADELPHIA.*

TUTORS, qualified to teach the *Latin Language*, *Engliſh*, *Writing*, *Arithmetic* and the *Mathematics*, are wanted at the Univerſity in Philadelphia. Such Perſons as ſhall think proper to offer their Services in this Seminary of Learning, which it is intended ſhall be put on the moſt reſpectable Footing, are deſired to apply to the Rev. Dr. EWING, the Rev. Mr. WHITE, and the Rev. Mr. WEIBERG, a Committee appointed by the Truſtees for this Purpoſe.

THE Commiſſioners for the city and county of Philadelphia, take this method to inform the taxable inhabitants of ſaid county of the days of appeal, and where held, for the firſt Continental Tax for the Year 1779.

For Lower Merion, Lower Dublin, Kingſeſſing and Paſſyunk, in the upper chamber of the Court-houſe, on Monday, the 27th December 1779.

For Blockley, Oxford, Briſtol and Cheltenham, on Tueſday the 28th.

For North, High Street and Upper Delaware Wards, on Wedneſday the 29th.

For Dock, Walnut, Cheſtnut and Lower Delaware Wards, on Thurſday the 30th.

For the Northern Liberties, Eaſt and Weſt, and Moyamenſing, on Friday the 31ſt.

For Mulberry, South and Middle Wards, on Monday, the 10th of January next.

For the following townſhips, at the houſe of Jacob Wentz, jun. in Worceſter townſhip; viz.

For Providence, Marlborough, Frederick, Upper and Lower Salford, Upper Hanover and Hatfield townſhips, on Tueſday, the 4th of January next.

For Douglaſs, Upper Merion, Whitpain, Frankford and New Hanover, Limerick, Perkiomen and Skippack, Gwinedth, Montgomery and Franconia townſhips, on Wedneſday, the 5th of January.

For Plymouth, Norriton, Worceſter and Towamenſing townſhips, on Thurſday, the 6th.

For the remaining townſhips at the houſe of John Heſſer, in Germantown, viz.

For Upper Dublin, Horſham, Whitemarſh, Roxborough, Biberry and Springfield townſhips, on Friday, the 7th of January next.

For Germantown, Manor of Moreland and Abington townſhips, on Saturday, the 8th.

The appeals to begin each day at nine o'clock in the morning.

All perſons having eſtates in townſhips or wards where they do not reſide will take notice, that there is no tranſfer of property, each eſtate muſt pay the tax in the townſhip or ward where it is. It is expected that all perſons intending to appeal will attend on the days appointed, as they cannot be heard any other time, it being abſolutely neceſſary that the tax be collected and paid into the Treaſury with the utmoſt expedition.

By Order of the Board,
GEORGE HONEY, junior, Clerk.

CAME to the plantation of the Subſcriber, living in Upper Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 11th of November, 1779, A BAY HORSE. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JACOB HONNOLD. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ABRAHAM HASSELBERRY, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, in order to be ſettled and paid, by

ELIZABETH HASSELBERRY, Adminiſtratrix. †

WAS impreſſed by Samuel Boutcher, Waggon-maſter, living in the Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia county, A light brown ſtray HORSE, about eight years old, a few white hairs on his forehead, and grey hairs at the root of his tail, a natural pacer. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold according to law.

Nov. 3, 1779. SAMUEL BOUTCHER.

BROKE into the incloſure of the Subſcriber, in Plumſtead, Bucks county, in the month of Auguſt, 1779, a Bay MARE. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶iw. MORDECAI MITCHENER.

CAME to the plantation of DANIEL RYAN, living in the Manor of Moreland, on the 19th of this inſtant, a BAY STALLION, between 14 and 15 hands high, trots and canters well, branded C. A. on the left buttock, the left hind foot white, ſuppoſed to be about ſix or ſeven years old next graſs. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. DANIEL RYAN. * *Nov.* 30

December 6, 1779.

WAS taken up near the Swedes Church, a ſorrel MARE, ſuppoſed to be about ſix years old, without brand or ear-mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold in a ſhort time, by

§ JAMES SHILLINGFORD.

In CONGRESS, October 30, 1779.

RESOLVED, That the Managers be directed to make ſale of the Tickets of the Third Claſs of the Lottery of the United States without delay; that the drawing thereof commence the firſt day of March next, and be compleated as ſoon as may be; and that the tickets then unſold be the property and at the riſk of the ſaid States. *Extract from the Minutes,*

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Lottery-Office, November 2, 1779.

IN Conſequence of the above Reſolve the Managers give this public notice, that on the firſt day of March next the Drawing of the Lottery will commence at the Old City Vendue Store, and be continued from day to day with all poſſible expedition until finiſhed. Such perſons therefore as chooſe to become purchaſers are to apply before ſaid date, at the different Offices throughout the United States.

CAME to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Elizabeth townſhip, Lancaſter county, two miles from Stiegle's Furnace, the 28th of September laſt, a black MARE, of a middle ſize, a natural pacer, branded on the near buttock and ſhoulder, but not plain and intelligible. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold in one month from the date hereof.

Nov. 15, 1779. ‡ CHRISTIAN STAHLY.

WHEREAS Mary, the wife of Daniel M'Elroy, of Hamilton's Bane townſhip, York county, eloped from her ſaid huſband on the 2d of Auguſt, and may probably endeavour to run him in debt; therefore all perſons are forbid to truſt her on his account, for he will pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof. † DANIEL M'ELROY.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the town of Reading, Berks county, in the night of the 13th inſtant, a Negroe man named JACK, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; had on, when he went away, a red cloth coat, a white jacket, leather breeches, and ſcollopt hat, but as he has ſundry other clothes with him, it is likely he may change his dreſs; he plays on the violin and other inſtruments of muſic, ſpeaks the Engliſh and French languages, has a ſprightly walk, and is remarkably complaiſant when ſpoken to. He eloped ſome time ago from his maſter at Baltimore, and paſſed for a freeman, until apprehended and put in the work-houſe at Philadelphia, from whence he was lately purchaſed; he is a cunning deſigning fellow, and it is likely he may forge a paſs, and travel the country as a freeman. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negroe in any goal on the continent, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

Birdſborough, Nov. 14, 1779. MARK BIRD.

THE MARSHAL of the ADMIRALTY'S OFFICE is removed to his Dwelling-houſe in Water-ſtreet, next Door but one to Meſſ. James and Drinker's Store, between Arch and Race-ſtreets.

All Perſons indebted for Goods purchaſed of him at Public Auction are earneſtly requeſted to make immediate Payment, that he may be enabled to ſettle his Accounts with the Captors.

JUST ARRIVED, and to be SOLD by

RICHARD FOOTMAN,

At his Commiſſion Store, in Second-ſtreet, below Market-ſtreet,

A Great variety of elegant Chintzes, Callicoes and Cottons, Iriſh Linnens, Britannias, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Checks, Stockings, Bohea and Hyſon Tea, &c. Alſo, A large Aſſortment of Knives and Forks.

A NEGROE MAN to hire out. He is a Baker by Trade, but very handy at all Kinds of Labour. §

Philadelphia Manufacture.

TO BE SOLD by the Subſcriber, at his Manufactory in South-Alley, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, and between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets, on Hudſon's Square, an Aſſortment of Coatings, Blanketing, Saggathies, Jeans, Everlaſtings, &c. Spinners employed as uſual, by

‡5w. SAMUEL WETHERILL, junior.

THE PURCHASERS of the Real Eſtate, late belonging to *Curtis Lewis*, in Cheſter county, which was confiſcated and ſold agreeable to an Act of General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, are requeſted to attend at the houſe of Elijah Weed, in Downingtown, on the 4th day of December next, in order to pay their reſpective arrears and receive poſſeſſion of the premiſes. Thoſe who neglect this Notice may expect to forfeit their right according to contract. JOHN HANNUM, *Agent.*

N. B. All the Purchaſers are requeſted to attend at ſaid time and place. *Nov.* 23. ¶

Forty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, the 23d of November ult. A BAY MARE, 15 hands high, wall-eyed, branded with the letters CA, and ſome ſaddle ſpots on her back, her fetlock joints ſore, having been tied with a rope. Whoever takes up the ſaid Mare, and brings her to ANTHONY BERKINBOYL, or to JOHN MITCHELL, Cryer, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges. ¶

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Newtown townſhip, Bucks county, on the 15th of September laſt, a bright BAY MARE, 6 or 7 years old, 14 hands high, a natural pacer, of a low carriage, marked P. on the left ſhoulder. Whoever takes up Mare and Thief, ſo that the owner may get her again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable charges, or One Hundred Dollars for the Mare. THOMAS HUSTON. ¶

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DECEMBER. 1779. THE NUMB. 2585.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1779.

PHILADELPHIA.

An ACT *for the gradual abolition of Slavery.*
(Printed for conſideration.)

WHEN we contemplate our abhorrence of that condition, to which the arms and tyranny of Great-Britain were exerted to reduce us; when we look back on the variety of dangers to which we have been expoſed, and how miraculouſly our wants in many inſtances have been ſupplied and our deliverances wrought, when even hope and human fortitude have become unequal to the conflict; we are unavoidably led to a ſerious and grateful ſenſe of the manifold bleſſings which we have undeſervedly received from the hand of that Being, from whom every good and perfect gift cometh.

Impreſſed with theſe ideas, we conceive that it is our duty, and we rejoice that it is in our power, to extend a portion of that freedom to others, which hath been extended to us; and a releaſe from that ſtate of thraldom, to which we ourſelves were tyrannically doomed, and from which we have now every proſpect of being delivered. It is not for us to enquire, why, in the creation of mankind, the inhabitants of the ſeveral parts of the earth were diſtinguiſhed by a difference in feature or complexion. It is ſufficient to know, that all are the work of an Almighty Hand. We find, in the diſtribution of the human ſpecies, that the moſt fertile, as well as the moſt barren parts of the earth, are inhabited by men of complexions different from ours and from each other, from whence we may reaſonably, as well as religiouſly, infer, that he, who placed them in their various ſituations, hath extended equally his care and protection to all, and that it becometh not us to counteract his mercies.

We eſteem it a peculiar bleſſing granted to us, that we are enabled this day to add one more ſtep to univerſal civilization, by removing as much as poſſible the ſorrows of thoſe, who have lived in undeſerved bondage; and from which, by the aſſumed authority of the Kings of Britain, no effectual legal relief could be obtained.

Weaned by a long courſe of experience from thoſe narrow prejudices and partialities we had imbibed, we find our hearts enlarged with kindneſs and benevolence towards men of all conditions and nations; and we conceive ourſelves at this particular period extraordinarily called upon, by the bleſſings which we have received, to manifeſt the ſincerity of our profeſſion, and to give a ſubſtantial proof of our gratitude. AND WHEREAS the condition of thoſe perſons, who have heretofore been denominated negroe and mulatto ſlaves, has been attended with circumſtances which not only deprived them of the common bleſſings that they were by nature entitled to, but has caſt them into the deepeſt afflictions, by an unnatural ſeparation and ſale of huſband and wife from each other, and from their children; an injury, the greatneſs of which can only be conceived, by ſuppoſing that we were in the ſame unhappy caſe.

In juſtice therefore to perſons ſo unhappily circumſtanced, and who, having no proſpect before them whereon they may reſt their ſorrows and their hopes, have no reaſonable inducement to render that ſervice to ſociety, which they otherwiſe might; and alſo in grateful commemoration of our own happy deliverance, from that ſtate of unconditional ſubmiſſion, to which we were doomed by the tyranny of Britain;

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That all perſons, as well negroes and mulattos, as others, who ſhall be born within this State, from and after the paſſing of this Act, ſhall not be deemed and conſidered as ſervants for life, or ſlaves; and that all ſervitude for life, or ſlavery of children, in conſequence of the ſlavery of their mothers, in the caſe of all children born within this State from and after the paſſing of this Act as aforeſaid, ſhall be, and hereby is, utterly taken away, extinguiſhed and forever abolished.

Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every negroe and mulatto child born within this ſtate, after the paſſing of this Act aforeſaid, who would, in caſe this Act had not been made, have been born a ſervant for years, or life, or a ſlave, ſhall be deemed to be, and ſhall be, by virtue of this Act, the ſervant of ſuch perſon, or his or her aſſigns, who would, in ſuch caſe, have been entitled to the ſervice of ſuch child, until ſuch child ſhall attain unto the age of twenty-eight years; in the manner and on the conditions whereon ſervants bound by indenture for four years are or may be retained and holden; and ſhall be liable to like correction and puniſhment; and intitled to like relief, in caſe he or ſhe be evilly treated by his or her maſter or miſtreſs; and to like freedom dues and other privileges, as ſervants bound by indenture for four years are or may be intitled; unleſs the perſon to whom the ſervice of any ſuch child ſhall belong, ſhall abandon his or her claim to the ſame; in which caſe, the Overſeers of the poor of the city, townſhip or diſtrict, reſpectively, where ſuch child ſhall be ſo abandoned, ſhall by indenture bind out every child ſo abandoned as an apprentice, for a time not exceeding the age herein before limited for the ſervice of ſuch children.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every perſon, who now is, or hereafter ſhall be the owner of any negroe or mulatto ſlave or ſervant for life, or years, now within this State, or his lawful attorney, ſhall on or before the ſaid day of next, deliver or cauſe to be delivered in writing, to the Clerk of the Peace of the county, or to the Clerk of the Court of Record of the city of Philadelphia, in which he or ſhe ſhall reſpectively inhabit, the name and ſirname and occupation or profeſſion of ſuch owner, and the name of the county and townſhip, diſtrict or ward, wherein he or ſhe reſideth, and alſo the name and names of any ſuch ſlave and ſlaves, and ſervant and ſervants for life or years, together with their ages and ſexes ſeverally and reſpectively ſet forth and annexed, by ſuch perſon owned or ſtatedly employed, and then being within this State, in order to aſcertain and diſtinguiſh the ſlaves and ſervants for life and years within this State, who ſhall be ſuch on the ſaid day of from all other perſons, which particulars ſhall by ſaid Clerk of the Seſſions and Clerk of ſaid City Court be entered in a book to be provided for that purpoſe by ſaid Clerk; and that no negroe or mulatto now within this State ſhall from and after the ſaid day of be deemed a ſlave or ſervant for life or years, unleſs his or her name ſhall be entered as aforeſaid on ſuch record, except the negroe and mulatto children that have been born ſince the paſſing of this Act; and except, alſo, ſuch negroe and mulatto ſlaves and ſervants as are herein after excepted; the ſaid Clerk to be entitled to a fee of for each ſlave or ſervant ſo entered as aforeſaid, from the reſpective owner or maſter.

Provided always, That if any perſon in whom the ownerſhip or right to the ſervice of any negroe or mulatto ſhall be veſted at the paſſing of this Act, (other than ſuch as are herein before excepted,) his or her heirs, executors, adminiſtrators and aſſigns, and all and every of them ſeverally, ſhall be liable to the Overſeers of the Poor of the city, townſhip or diſtrict, to which any ſuch negroe or mulatto ſhall become chargeable, for ſuch neceſſary expence, with coſts of ſuit thereon, as ſuch Overſeers may be put to, through the neglect of the owner, maſter or miſtreſs of ſuch negroe or mulatto, notwithſtanding the name and other deſcriptions of ſuch negroe or mulatto ſhall not be entered and recorded as aforeſaid; unleſs ſuch negroe or mulatto ſhall at the paſſing of this Act be under the age of ſixteen years, and unleſs his or her maſter or owner ſhall, before ſuch ſlave or ſervant paſs his or her ſixteenth year, execute and record in the proper county, a deed or inſtrument, ſecuring to ſuch ſlave or ſervant, his or her freedom, when ſuch ſlave or ſervant ſhall attain the age of Twenty-eight years.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the offences and crimes of negroes and mulattos, as well ſlaves and ſervants as freemen, ſhall be enquired of, adjudged, corrected and puniſhed, in like manner as the offences and crimes of the other inhabitants of this State are and ſhall be enquired of, adjudged, corrected and puniſhed, and not otherwiſe; except that a ſlave ſhall not be admitted to bear witneſs againſt a freeman.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in all caſes wherein ſentence of death ſhall be pronounced againſt a ſlave, the jury by whom he or ſhe ſhall be tried ſhall appraiſe and declare the value of ſuch ſlave; and in caſe ſuch ſentence be executed, the court ſhall make an order on the State Treaſurer, payable to the owner for the ſame, and for the coſts of proſecution, but in caſe of a remiſſion or mitigation, for the coſts only.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the reward for taking up runaway and abſconding negroe and mulatto ſlaves and ſervants, and the penalties for enticing away, dealing with, or harbouring, concealing or employing negroe and mulatto ſlaves and ſervants, ſhall be the ſame, and ſhall be recovered in like manner, as in caſe of ſervants bound for four years.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no man or woman of any nation or colour, except the negroes or mulattos who ſhall be regiſtered as aforeſaid, ſhall at any time hereafter be deemed, adjudged or holden, within the territories of this Commonwealth, as ſlaves or ſervants for life, but as freemen and free women; except the domeſtic ſlaves attending upon Delegates in Congreſs from the other American States, foreign Miniſters and Conſuls, and perſons paſſing through or ſojourning in this State, and not becoming reſident therein; and ſeamen employed in ſhips, not belonging to any inhabitant of this State, nor employed in any ſhip owned by any ſuch inhabitant; provided ſuch domeſtic ſlaves be not aliened or ſold to any inhabitant, nor (except in the caſe of Members of Congreſs, Foreign Miniſte and Conſuls) retained in this ſtate longer than ſix months.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That this Act, nor any thing in it contained, ſhall not give any relief or ſhelter to any abſconding or runaway negroe or mulatto ſlave or ſervant, who has abſented himſelf or ſhall abſent himſelf from his or her owner, maſter or miſtreſs, reſiding in any other State or Country, but ſuch owner, maſter or miſtreſs, ſhall have like right and aid to demand, claim and take away his ſlave or ſervant, as he might have had, in caſe this Act had not been made: And that all negroe and mulatto ſlaves now owned, and heretofore reſident in this State, who have abſented themſelves, or been clandeſtinely carried away, or who may be employed abroad as ſeamen, and have not returned or been brought back to their owners, maſters or miſtreſſes, before the paſſing of this Act, may within five years be regiſtered as effectually, as is ordered by this Act, concerning thoſe who are now within the State, on producing ſuch ſlave before any two Juſtices of the Peace, and ſatisfying the ſaid Juſtice by due proof of the former reſidence, abſconding, taking away, or abſence of ſuch ſlave as aforeſaid; who thereupon ſhall direct and order the ſaid ſlave to be entered on the record as aforeſaid.

AND WHEREAS attempts may be made to evade this Act, by introducing into this State negroes and mulattos, bound by covenant to ſerve for long and unreaſonable terms of years, if the ſame be not prevented.

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no covenant of perſonal ſervitude or apprenticeſhip whatſoever, ſhall be valid or binding on a mulatto or negroe for a longer time than ſeven years; unleſs ſuch ſervant or apprentice were at the commencement of ſuch ſervitude or apprenticeſhip under the age of twenty-one years; in which caſe, ſuch negroe or mulatto may be holden as a ſervant or apprentice, reſpectively, according to the covenant, as the caſe ſhall be, until he or ſhe ſhall attain the age of twenty-eight years, but no longer.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That an Act of Aſſembly of the Province of Pennſylvania, paſſed in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and five, intitled, "An Act for the trial of negroes;" and another Act of Aſſembly of ſaid Province, paſſed in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty-five, intitled "An Act for the better regulating of negroes in this Province;" and another Act of Aſſembly of ſaid Province, paſſed in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred ſixty and one, intitled "An Act for laying a duty on negroe and mulatto ſlaves imported into this Province;" and alſo, another Act of Aſſembly of ſaid Province, paſſed in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-three, intitled "An Act for making perpetual An Act for laying a duty on negroe and mulatto ſlaves imported into this Province, and for laying an additional duty on ſaid ſlaves;" ſhall be, and are hereby repealed, annulled and made void.

From the PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER.

DEBATES *in the* HOUSE OF LORDS *on the* ADDRESS *in anſwer to His* BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SPEECH *of November* 27, 1778.

THE King's ſpeech having been read, the *Duke of Chandos* moved, that an humble addreſs, &c.

His exordium or opening contained a view or counter-view of the many public and private virtues of the Sovereign, and the obſtinacy, baſeneſs and ingratitude of his rebellious ſubjects in America; a Prince, he ſaid, who had made the conſtitution the rule of his government, and the happineſs and proſperity of his people the great leading objects of his life.

After ſome further teſtimonies to the ſame purport, his Grace conſidered the ſeveral paragraphs in the ſpeech, in the order they were delivered. He ſaid, hiſtory had as yet furniſhed no example of the kind, that in a time of profound peace, without pretence of provocation, or colour of complaint, the Court of France, contrary to the faith of treaties, the rights of Sovereigns, and the uſages of independent States, not only entered into engagements with the leaders of rebellion in America, but had committed hoſtilities on the faithful ſubjects, and actually invaded the dominions of the Britiſh crown in America and the Weſt-Indies. This his Grace animadverted upon, obſerving that it was both baſe, treacherous, inſidious, and every way unjuſtifiable and unprecedented. He took a retroſpective view of the repeated aſſurances of amity and ſincerity given by that perfidious Court, while they were ſecretly encouraging, fomenting and aſſiſting rebels in arms againſt their lawful Sovereign, until the moment arrived that they imagined they could, from the embroiled ſituation of our affairs, publicly avow that perfidy, which in the early ſtages of the diſpute they ſo earneſtly laboured to conceal. This circumſtance, joined to the conſequences which were juſtly to be dreaded, if not timely guarded againſt, would, he truſted, be ſufficient to produce unanimity among their Lordſhips and the nation at large, and create a proper ſenſe of the injuries attempted to be put upon it, and of the wound which its honour had received.

His Grace entered particularly into the endeavours uſed by his Majeſty to promote the happineſs of all his ſubjects ſince he came to reign over them; and how ſecurely their Lordſhips and the nation might truſt to his wiſdom and paternal care, for a reſtoration of peace, whenever it could be effected conſiſtently with the honour, intereſt and rights of this country.

He ſaid, vigorous meaſures were the only ſure and honourable means of defeating the deſigns of our enemies, and of procuring public ſafety. The preſent criſis, he acknowledged, was critical, and in ſome reſpects alarming. It was big with difficulty, and portended danger. France and America were combined; they were connected in the moſt unnatural alliance; other powers might interfere; the moſt ſolemn aſſurances of friendſhip and neutrality were not wanting; but it was prudent to be prepared for the worſt that might happen. In either event, however, nothing but the moſt rigorous and united exertions of this kingdom, and of every part of the empire, could promiſe to free us from our preſent perilous ſituation.

He obſerved, that although the vigorous efforts made in the courſe of the laſt campaign were not correſpondent to the public expectation, our commerce had been protected, and very conſiderable repriſals had been made on the enemy, in ſight of their own coaſts, by which they were ſorely diſtreſſed, and the captors and the nation proportionably enriched.

He returned to conſider the conduct of America, and ſaid the people of that country having obſtinately refuſed the late offers made them by the Britiſh Parliament, he truſted that the people of this country would unite, and no longer conſider the revolted Colonies as ſtruggling for the privileges of Britiſh ſubjects, but as a ſovereign independent State, leagued with a foreign enemy for our deſtruction. Meaſures of force were therefore become neceſſary, meaſures calculated to defeat and diſſolve ſo unnatural an alliance, whatever appearances might in ſome particulars indicate to the contrary; but that the ſpirit and reſources of this country were yet fully equal to the chaſtiſement of both our declared foes and rebellious ſubjects.

The Earl of Plymouth ſeconded the motion, and touched on the ſeveral points which had been ſpoken to by the noble Duke. He confeſſed that our affairs were in a very dangerous way; that the preſent was a moſt inauſpicious period, and called preſſingly for the inſtant aid of every heart and hand in the kingdom, to ward off the blow now meditating againſt us, and puniſh the faithleſs and perfidious aggreſſor.

His Lordſhip profeſſed himſelf entirely of the ſame opinion with the noble Duke, that nothing but the moſt rigorous and deciſive meaſures would anſwer any good end, nor nothing but force procure that juſtice, which would continue to be with-held ſo long as the aggreſſor was able to do ſo. The enemies of this country muſt firſt feel its reſentment in acts of power and hoſtility, before peace could be reſtored upon a ſafe and honourable footing. Any conceſſion on our part muſt be fatal: Our commerce and manufactures, which were the great ſources of our wealth and national power, muſt be ruined, if America ſhould be relinquiſhed. He ſaid he lived in a

great manufacturing county himself [Worcestershire] where he was a daily witness to the distresses of both the manufacturers and those whom they employed. The manufacturers had ceased to carry on their business, for want of vent or market; and the working mechanics were in the utmost misery and distress, and starving for want of employment. He could relate several particular instances which came to his own immediate knowledge, but he should only say generally, that in some of the towns immediately in his neighbourhood, he was acquainted with some opulent tradesmen and manufacturers, who, instead of employing a hundred or fifty hands each, did not now employ above ten or five, or in that proportion. Whence he concluded, though no other motive of national honour or proper resentment for the unprovoked injuries received from our foreign foes and rebellious subjects existed for pursuing the war both against France and America, it was now become an object of necessity, in order to procure a vent for our manufactures.

He said he had often heard it dwelt upon by several noble Lords in that House, that America would be able to resist the utmost exertions of this country; that France would at length interfere in her support; and frequently since he had heard great merit taken on the score of those predictions; but the final event thereof was not yet known, nor were the authors always justified in what they said. Among other assertions, he remembered to have heard it insisted upon from the same quarter that the militia, if called out into actual service, would never answer the purpose of national defence; the contrary had been proved in the course of the preceding summer and autumn. He believed those who were most sanguine in this opinion would agree with him, that there never appeared a finer body of men, nor better disciplined, considering the shortness of the time they were instructed in the use of arms. He therefore had no doubt but several other predictions of the same tendency would be proved equally erroneous; the passage in the speech contained the fullest refutation of what had been so confidently pronounced on this head; for he could affirm it was literally true, but the personal testimony of his Majesty put it beyond doubt;—"his being a witness of that public spirit, steady ardour, and that love of their country, which animate and unite all ranks of his faithful subjects, and which cannot fail of making this country safe at home, and respected abroad."

His Lordship concluded with giving it as his firm opinion, that the measures recommended from the throne were the best, if not the only means now left of procuring public safety, and of avoiding that public disgrace and ignominy, which must follow any concession or humiliating terms which a mistaken prudence and timidity might suggest, or an insolent and perfidious enemy think proper to prescribe. He would therefore give his hearty assent to the address moved by the noble Duke.

The Earl of Coventry rose, he said, to repeat his former opinion respecting America, which he had never altered since it became a subject of debate of late years in that House, but had been uniformly directed to impress this one important truth on their Lordships, which was, that the attempt to coerce America, be the events of war ever so favourable, was a measure hazardous in the onset, seemingly impracticable in the execution, and if even prosperous, infinitely pernicious and impolitic. This was an opinion he ever held, and would never retract. He wished, in the language of a noble Lord in that House [Lord Bute] on a former occasion, to have that opinion engraved on his tomb-stone. The noble Lord applied the saying to the peace of Paris. He did not mean by the allusion to censure that peace; he believed it was the best that could be made, allowing for the then existing circumstances of this country, and the general state of affairs in Europe; but while he acknowledged this, he wished to be clearly understood, that although he meant no reflection on its author, that the bad use of that peace since its ratification was the grand source, he apprehended, from whence all our present public calamities had flowed.

As to the motion made by the noble Duke, he could by no means assent to it in its present form, and in the terms in which it was drawn up. Being averse to the prosecution of the American war in every precedent stage, it could hardly be expected that he would lend his approbation in the present instance, when so many additional reasons confirmed him in his former dissent. He did not come prepared to propose any amendment, nor did he see what amendment could meet his ideas, without altering the tenor of the whole address; otherwise he should very readily support every measure, which would go to separate the idea of making war upon France, distinctly from America. So far he was ready to co-operate in any steps necessary for carrying on a war against our foreign foes; but he begged leave to repeat, that experience had strengthened his former opinion, and supplied him with additional reasons, arising both internally and externally, to advise a discontinuance of hostilities against America, as the only means left of restoring that country to the British empire, or at least inducing her to act a neutral part.

To go into the question, as it presented itself to their Lordships, it would be necessary to consider it previously, as connected with many relative and collateral circumstances. This could be only drawn from facts, or from fair and candid reasonings on those facts. The former would be the actual state of this country, at the commencement of the contest, and at present; to compare those periods, and from thence determine on the probability of success. The same mode of investigation would be necessary in respect of America; look at her, see what she was, and what she is. He would, however, as the point of most immediate consequence, consider the internal and external state of this country.

This he affirmed, when properly considered, would be found to be most deplorable indeed! Our armies were either mouldering away by death, desertion and sickness, or reduced by loss in battle; were defeated, or captives, or acting upon the defensive. Our navy was far from being in that formidable and respectable state it was hoped and expected. Our manufacturers were unemployed, and starving, and burthensome to their respective parishes, as had been well observed by the noble Earl who seconded the address. Our commerce was declining or suspended, and was carried on upon such a risque, and on such high premiums of insurance, as to render it but of small advantage to the merchant, and burthensome to the consumer. Public credit drawing fast towards annihilation. Our stocks fallen nearly as low as at the conclusion of the late war, and their ruin suspended only by a thread, which the least adverse accident would probably cut asunder. Private dissipation and public rapine daily encreasing. Divided councils, and a general inattention to the concerns of the nation, almost universally spread through every rank of people. Without allies, upon motives of mere interest, or friends, from motives of affection, formed, he said, but the rough outlines of the causes of our weakness. Such a scene of national distress, and external imbecility, must give the most heart-felt concern to the few who had still the honour and interest of their country implanted in their minds. He acknowledged that it was a melancholy picture, but if it was a faithful one, it ought not to be concealed from the public; because, without knowing the nature and extent of the evil, it would be impossible to provide a proper remedy.

A thorough reformation, he said, if the facts stated by him were true (which he believed would hardly be controverted) became absolutely necessary. The constitution must be brought back to its first principles. Pensions, sinecures, and all the engines of a corrupt government, must be totally abandoned. The Augean stable must be thoroughly cleansed; public spirit must be cultivated, encouraged, and nourished by those who hold the reins of government, and private and personal interest made to give way to that of the public state. But we have lost the man, said he, who was equal to the accomplishment of this Herculean task [Lord Chatham]. Alas! he is no more; we have lost the man, who, by his example, was capable of sowing the seeds of public virtue, of bringing it to maturity, of calling it into the service of the state, and to the most glorious purposes. While we had that man, whom I esteemed as the Palladium of his country, I looked upon this island as invincible; since he went, like the Trojans, I begin to despair. Yet we should not become desperate, but resolve to wisely employ the means still in our power. We should still hope for the best, were our councils judiciously directed. Let us but once get rid of this American war, and I doubt not but we shall be still able to counteract and baffle the designs of all our enemies, however numerous and formidable. The point he should particularly speak to, for the reasons before assigned, was, how we were to extricate ourselves from our present difficulties, and avoid the absolute ruin of the empire, or rather the remaining part of it. This chiefly, he thought, depended upon putting a speedy end to the American war, and the mode of doing it. To determine which, it would be necessary to take the question in three different points of view, as presenting so many different measures.

Should it be effected—by adopting a new system of coercion?—by declaring America independent?—or determining nothing as to the second question, and only withdrawing our fleets and armies?

On the first of these he asked, was it practicable, would it be wise, to risque further events, which might lead to defeat and inevitable ruin? Here he contrasted the state of this country, at this time, with what it was at the commencement of the three last campaigns. Were our armies more numerous, or better disciplined after the loss of so many thousands, than before we lost a single man? Were our finances upon a better footing, after expending thirty five millions of money, than before we spent a shilling? Was America weaker now, when joined with France, than when she contended with us single handed? Or was the distance lessened, and the winds and waves become more obedient to our command? Had we now more able and experienced Generals or Admirals? Had we procured new and powerful allies? Were we better united? Or were Ministers more fully confided in? These questions, he said, must be uniformly answered in the negative. What, then, could be our motive for prosecuting a war, under such apparent disadvantages? The general answer given was, that any war, however dangerous or expensive, was preferable to an inglorious peace. He contended, that the word inglorious was merely a relative term; that it referred to the existing circumstances, or meant nothing. What might seem an inglorious peace, under some circumstances, might prove a very wise and honourable one under others. On this ground, he should think going to war (the events of which no man could foretel, and which, if unfavourable, must end in the ruin of this country) would be a very hazardous experiment; the risque and the probabilities ought to be seriously considered, and the advantages and disadvantages balanced. For his part, so far as America was concerned, he was well satisfied that a war, merely taken up for conquest, or unconditional submission, must miscarry. He therefore conjured their Lordships to look with attention at the present situation of public affairs; to recollect the bad success of almost every measure pursued against America, and the present effect and probable consequences of the war, to the commerce, character, and glory of this nation. He doubted not but many Lords, who had formerly approved of the measures of Administration, from a hope of success, now thought very differently of those measures; that they saw the American war as a matter that involved infinite mischief on the kingdom, and might, if pursued, be the cause of its final ruin.

With regard to the second question, the declaring America independent, it was what struck him as the wisest step to be taken, as matters now stood. "Do it fairly, do it fully, and then we shall have leisure to punish France for her perfidy, and to recover ourselves from the danger and damage we have long been exposed to, and have already in part so severely felt." It was madness to persevere in pursuing an object, now become utterly impracticable to attain. America might yet court a political connection with this country; if not, she might find it her interest to form a commercial one with it; and though she should decline either, he thought it much better to cease hostilities against her, because if we could derive no advantage in the way of friendship, measures of force must inevitably terminate in our destruction.

The third question, that of withdrawing our fleets and armies, substantially amounted to the second, which could not be put in practice, without a tacit acknowledgment of American independence, though not an avowed one. Besides, withdrawing the troops without such an acknowledgment would bear the appearance of a dormant claim, suspended, but not relinquished, and would create an enmity, jealousy and ill-will, little short of a continuance of actual hostilities. Such therefore being the case, and the probable circumstances of either of the other measures, he would advise the declaring of America at once independent, and suffering her to become a separate state.

His Lordship declared what he now said contained his real sentiments, abstracted from any views of party or any other motives whatever, but an earnest and anxious desire of rescuing his country from the ruin which seemed ready to burst on it. He had given them fully, but cautiously; wishing to avoid giving offence to any one man, or sett of men. He was convinced, however prevalent a contrary opinion might be, this country could never recover its former glory and lustre till the government was new modelled; how far that might be practicable, he did not pretend to say. His Lordship concluded, by assuring their Lordships that he would be extremely glad to agree with the address, were it in his power to do so consistently with his conscience; but he could never think of approving any system of war, which would directly or eventually go to advise his Majesty to a further prosecution of that against America.

Earl of Bristol. It is with the greatest concern, and no less reluctance, that I find myself obliged to oppose a motion which seems to convey any appearance of expressing our attachment, affection and duty for his Majesty; nor would I now do it, though compelled to it by that duty I owe my King and my country, did I not feel a consciousness that every action of my life has been such as must convince the whole world of my invariable attachment, affection and loyalty to the King and his family, which is firmly rooted in my heart, and was in my earliest days nourished by the principles of whiggism that has ever distinguished my family, and from which no consideration whatever shall make me deviate.

My Lords, I shall most undoubtedly continue to exert the privilege, which, thank God, our ancestors left us, and which, notwithstanding the times, we are not as yet deprived of—that of speaking openly to your Lordships.

My Lords, the deplorable situation of this country, the integrity of Parliament, and the honour and reputation of every one of your Lordships, requires it from your Lordships particularly, and from every man who has an independent way of thinking, and who values the constitution of his country, and the welfare of our Sovereign, preferable to every other consideration. My Lords, I therefore rise to tell you my reasons why I cannot give my assent to such an address as this is; an address that comes here drawn up by either the ostensible or the hidden minister, to echo back his own words that we have just heard from the throne, and which are to be now sprinkled with fulsome commendations of his own destructive counsels; which counsels have nearly brought these once flourishing kingdoms to ruin, the once wealthy inhabitants of them to beggary, and a once great and free people almost to slavery. No, my Lords, consider the deplorable situation of your country, and let us, as has been the antient custom of former Parliaments, let us at least suspend such shameful adulations, and first examine the grievances of the people, enquire into the heavy burthens the people groan under, into the causes of the loss of the greatest part of the empire, into the disagreeable disappointments of our armies by land and sea, into the alarming situation and almost total ruin of the fleet, into the occasion of the loss of a whole army at Saratoga; enquire into the dismission of so many Commanders in Chief by sea and land, without any reasons assigned, by which the nation is deprived of judging to whom they are to impute all these sad disasters, which the people have a right to demand, after having given the immense sums which they have, and which they can no longer support, without some prospect of a total and speedy change of men and measures.

Let these, my Lords, be our first objects of enquiry, as they are very justly the first objects of the nation's attention; and if you wish to prove yourselves the guardians of the people (the most noble and most valuable title a peer can boast of) instead of being thought the hired dependents of a minister (the most abject and degrading title any man can have) let the enquiries, I say, be our first and chief employments; and according to our resolutions formed upon an impartial scrutiny on these heads, then, my Lords, propose such a dutiful address to the throne, as your own honour and situation dictates, as the voice and sufferings of the people call for, and such as your duty and loyalty to his Majesty makes necessary.

My Lords, the grievances of the people are innumerable, and spring from a chain of disappointments that have been brought on by counsels, which prove the counsellors not only unworthy the trust reposed in them, but that I fear they cannot be true friends to the family on the throne, and consequently no friends to our glorious constitution. These grievances flow also from a duplicity and utter incapacity of those, who appear the ostensible respondents for some of the most material offices of the administration.

The heavy burthens which the people groan under are such as I need not describe; they are too sufficiently felt by every one of your Lordships, and every man in the kingdom who does not partake of those emoluments, pensions and perquisites, which have been, and are still, so shamefully and so lavishly scattered upon the betrayers of the people.

The loss of the greatest part of the empire, alas! my Lords, that is also too obvious to need my reciting; let the blood and treasure hourly ebbing out of these kingdoms, and which are sent 3000 miles across the ocean, vainly to endeavour to protect the little remains of a vast continent, prove the truth of that assertion.

The disappointment of our arms by land and sea needs no other proofs than the different manœuvres of our great army in America, and the untrophied return of our fleets into port every where. The alarming situation, and almost total ruin of our navy, is well known, and is what I shall take some other opportunity to expatiate upon. The dismission or recal of so many commanders in chief by land and sea, without any enquiries, is unheard of, and whether they were dismissed, or had leave to return to their commands, if they are superseded by others before the busy scene of action is closed, it is much the same; if no leave is given for such dismission, we must suppose those officers hardly, cruelly, and unjustly dealt by, because it leaves a suspicion which you thereby deprive them of the power to wipe off.

My Lords, I could enumerate evils that have sprung from each of these different heads, that would employ the whole day, as I could upon some others of as great consequence with regard to the fleet, but which, as I told your Lordships, I shall take some other opportunity for. I see in the countenances of many of your Lordships that these evils are too recent, they are too generally known and felt, to require my further dwelling upon. And I am certain that many of your Lordships, who formerly thought it necessary to support the Ministers, by way of giving them what was called a fair trial, have since

condemned almoſt every ſtep that has been taken in conſequence of ſuch ſupport. Do not, therefore, my Lords, make yourſelves farther acceſſary to the crimes of ſuch miniſters, by continuing that ſupport, but endeavour to attone for the paſt, by uniting in delivering the King and the nation from the continuance of ſuch pernicious counſellors. I ſhall therefore hope, my Lords, you will ſuſpend any addreſs, till you have taken the preſent ſtate of the nation into your conſideration, and then found one thereupon.

The Earl of Effingham condemned the ſpeech and the addreſs in the ſtrongeſt terms. He ſaid the miniſter had put words into the King's mouth, which tended to hold forth an idea, that Parliament had planned the meaſures which had for a ſeries of years been purſued reſpecting America. The contrary was notorious; Parliament had been kept in all poſſible ignorance by adminiſtration, who alone had planned thoſe meaſures which had proved ſo deſtructive to Great-Britain, and to which the loſs of America was ſolely aſcribable. That all along indeed, the Miniſtry had artfully endeavoured to colour their bad policy, under the name of the King, and under the authority of Parliament. That they had preſumed to ſay the whole war was planned by his Majeſty, whoſe plan it no more was than it was his. His Majeſty had too much generoſity to have ſchemed a ſyſtem ſo oppoſite to every idea of liberality, juſtice, and humanity. His Lordſhip went on to ſhew in what other points the words of the ſpeech and addreſs were fallacious and ill-founded! he ſaid, that ſo far from attempting to conciliate matters, Adminiſtration had, from the commencement of the war, done every thing to aggravate America, and widen the breach between her and the mother country; that therefore what the ſpeech called conciliatory meaſures, might properly be ranked among their vigorous and active exertions. He blamed them for their repeated aſſurances to Parliament that France would not interfere, and begged them to recollect that they had heard again and again, at leaſt from one ſide of the Houſe, that France would certainly, according to her conſtant practice, take advantage of our embarraſſments, and endeavour to retrieve her credit. The Earl went over the ground of the arguments of adminiſtration laſt ſeſſion, and in particular accuſed the firſt Lord of the Admiralty of having failed in his promiſe to the Houſe reſpecting the ſtate of the navy. The noble Earl, he ſaid, had declared, "that in his opinion no perſon ought to hold the office of firſt Lord of the Admiralty, unleſs he always took care to have at home a larger force than the Houſe of Bourbon could ſend againſt us." Has this been the caſe as yet, although only one branch of the Houſe of Bourbon was in arms againſt us? On the contrary, were we not inferior every where? That is (he begged to be underſtood) wherever our fleets met the fleets of France. His Lordſhip ſpoke of the affair off Breſt; and after having, in a looſe and deſultory manner, adverted to various other particulars, concluded with objecting to the addreſs.

The Earl of Suffolk ſaid, that the noble Earl [Coventry] had opened his ſpeech with ſaying, that he never retracted his opinion reſpecting America. He could truly affirm the ſame. The noble Earl had likewiſe imputed all our misfortunes to the corruptions, and public and private vices of the times; and ſuppoſed, that no meaſures of ſtate received the ſanction of Parliament, till preceded by a thorough reformation. For his part, he could anſwer for one, that his conduct was not influenced by any ſuch motives. He had neither penſion, ſinecure, nor reverſion, and he could ſafely add, though placed in a very high office under his ſovereign, he was unconſcious of being actuated by any other motives, but a zeal and duty for the intereſts of his King and country. When therefore he gave his ſentiments, either in his official ſituation, or as a member of that Houſe, he ſhould continue to give them without reſerve; little regarding what interpretation might be put upon them; being perfectly ſatisfied of the rectitude of his own intentions.

He ſaid he had no thoughts of riſing thus early, had he not perceived a chaſm in the debate; and leaſt being called upon by a noble Earl over the way [Effingham] to explain, his ſilence ſhould be deemed either as proceeding from inattention to the Houſe, or admitting what had been urged by the noble Lord, to be true as ſtated. [His Lordſhip however forgetting the queſtion put to him by the noble Earl, proceeded without further notice.]

The noble Earl [Coventry] ſaid, that ſeveral noble Lords who ſupported the American meaſures, had been taught by experience to give them up, it might be a very good reaſon; but ſince the laſt ſeſſion circumſtances had changed, that reaſon might operate with ſeveral other noble Lords to change their ſentiments, on account of a different face of affairs. The conteſt originally exiſted between Great-Britain and her Colonies; the grounds of conteſt were ſhifted; it was no longer a queſtion, whether America was to ſubmit, but whether ſhe would accept of the moſt mild and equitable terms, even according to her own ideas; or be conſidered as an open enemy, in alliance with a perfidious and dangerous foe: ſo that, although it might be the opinion of ſeveral of their Lordſhips, that America ſome time ſince was not worth the riſque and expence of recovering, as part of the dominions of the Britiſh crown, the queſtion was now quite different; it was, whether we ſhould ſubmit to France and America, and permit them to dictate their own terms. In this view, the ſeveral negatives given to the motion plainly amounted to this: We will not ſupport you againſt France; it being, in the preſent ſtate of affairs, impoſſible to ſeparate, even in idea, France from America. Indeed the Congreſs have told the Commiſſioners directly ſo; it is evident, therefore, that putting a direct negative to the addreſs, would be no leſs than ſubmitting to any terms France might think proper to preſcribe; and that at a time, when a contrary conduct was ſo obviouſly neceſſary, for the maintaining the honour and dignity of the crown, and promoting and ſecuring the proſperity and ſafety of the kingdom. The beſt way, in his opinion, to obtain a ſecure and honorable peace, was to convince our enemies that we were both willing and able to purſue the war with vigour. Would the noble Lords who object to the motion, have us addreſs France in the following terms? "We are miſerably ſituated; our reſources are exhauſted; our power has departed; pray give us peace." Alarming, indeed, would be the fate of this country, if ſuch abject language were adopted, or ſuch puſillanimous counſels purſued. The noble Lords had much inſiſted on the deplorable ſtate of this country, both in reſpect of its domeſtic ſituation, and its ſtate reſpecting other powers; one of them in particular [Lord Coventry] had talked much of the ſituation of America, and pointed out three different modes of extricating ourſelves from our preſent difficulties. The firſt, by coercion; the ſecond, by declaring America independent; and the third, that idea long ſince exploded, of withdrawing our troops and armies, which was indeed involved in the ſecond, the propoſition which excluſively met the noble Earl's approbation. God forbid that he ſhould ever be a witneſs to that Houſe avowing the independency of America! Would his Lordſhip, who had ſaid ſo much to prove that a plan of coercion was impracticable, infer that we were incapable of continuing the war? Would he infer, that becauſe of adverſe accidents, and circumſtances not foreſeen or provided againſt, we had not met with that degree of ſucceſs our exertions gave us reaſon to expect, that America was irretrievably loſt, and forever lopt off, as the noble Earl expreſſed himſelf, from this country? If the noble Earl was fully of that opinion, he begged leave to aſſure him, that the contrary was the fact; and that his concluſions muſt of courſe prove erroneous. We were, he confeſſed, ſurrounded with numerous difficulties, and threatened with great danger; but our reſources were not exhauſted, our ſpirit was not broken. We had more than once roſe ſuperior to greater difficulties, extricated ourſelves from greater embarraſſments, and ſurmounted dangers much more alarming, becauſe immediately affecting us as a free and independent nation. But ſuppoſing the noble Earl's poſition to be ever ſo clear, ſatisfactory and concluſive; the addreſs, as a meaſure of ſtate, ſtill ſtood clear of all ground of ſolid objection. The ſpeech imported no more than a communication to Parliament of the danger of the kingdom from the perfidy of France. Could it be a queſtion with that Houſe, what was the proper conduct on ſuch an occaſion? That is, whether their Lordſhips ſhould aſſure his Majeſty of their ready ſupport, under the preſent circumſtances, or without propoſing any amendment, to meet the objectionable part of the addreſs, give a direct, unqualified negative to the whole.

Another noble Earl [Briſtol] wiſhes only to ſuſpend the addreſs, till an enquiry be made into the conduct of miniſters: This is a moſt extraordinary propoſition indeed; it has all the defects of a direct negative, under the idea of procuring a remote and uncertain advantage. For my part, I have no objection to a particular enquiry, ſo that it be properly and judiciouſly conducted; but I would have it made in ſuch a manner, that, if ſet on foot, it ſhould not afterwards be defeated; that the two Houſes being engaged on the ſame object, they ſhould not claſh with each other. As for general enquiries, I muſt confeſs I do not much approve of them; they uſually terminate ineffectually; if therefore an enquiry ſhould be thought neceſſary, let it be ſpecifically pointed; and let it be ſo ordered, that all the declared purpoſes of it may be practicable, and fully attainable.

His Lordſhip returned to the general argument, reſpecting the impropriety and puſillanimity of relinquiſhing America, and the means ſtill left in our power to compel her to an acknowledgment of the ſovereignty of the parent ſtate; but ſuppoſing every argument of the noble Earl was allowed its full weight, he begged to ſay that America would not be totally loſt; there were other means in our power which had yet remained untried. Thoſe means were as yet abſtained from; but if the alternative came to be balanced, relinquiſh America, or adopt thoſe means, that would come to be a queſtion of a very ſerious and important conſideration. For his part, he did not heſitate to declare, that he was of opinion that America ought not to be relinquiſhed, nor would he ever conſent to ſuch a ſeparation. We had it ſtill in our power to make her feel the force of this country, though hitherto, out of maternal tenderneſs, Great-Britain had forborne to exert it; how long the ſame ſpirit of unexampled lenity and forbearance might continue, would, in a great meaſure, depend upon future events and intermediate circumſtances.

His Lordſhip concluded, that the addreſs went no further than a general declaration to ſupport his Majeſty in a war againſt France; if a war with America ſhould be involved in a reſiſtance to the perfidious and inſolent demands of France, that was not imputable either to the miniſters, Parliament, or the nation at large. It was a juſt war; it was now become abſolutely neceſſary, as well for the ſake of public ſecurity, as the preſervation of our national intereſts; thoſe, therefore, who might vote for the addreſs, as moved, would vote for that ſecurity, and thoſe intereſts.

(To be Continued.)

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 29.

The Fly ſchooner, a tender, bound to the Southward from New-York, commanded by Captain Snodgraſs, ſprung a leak, and ran aſhore at Cape-May on Friday, the 15th inſtant. The captain and crew, 11 in number, were made priſoners, and brought to this city on Sunday laſt under guard.

The brig ——, Capt. Allen, from St. Euſtatia for this port, was chaſed aſhore to the ſouthward of our Capes, by a frigate.—We hear great part of her cargoe, together with her ſails and rigging, are ſaved, but the veſſel is loſt.

The London Papers brought by Capt Yallot, arrived at Baltimore, down to September 28, adviſe, That immenſe warlike preparations were making throughout Great Britain and Ireland. That in the latter kingdom there were Independent Corps, amounting to 49,460 men, and 13,000 regulars in camp; all ſaid to be as good troops as any in Europe. That the proſpect of an invaſion, and the lawleſs threatning of death and deſtruction (by the unemployed artificers, who aſſociate with the Liberty and White Boys) to the venders of Engliſh commodities, imported into Ireland, had induced many families to remove from thence with their effects. That ſeveral perſons had been apprehended and committed to priſon, in London, for carrying on a treaſonable correſpondence with the French and Spaniards. That an expedition in the Eaſt-Indies (which coſt the Company upwards of 100,000l. ſterling) againſt Poonah, 900 miles from Bengal, had failed, with the loſs of 3000 men, and ſeveral valuable officers. The remainder of the army, compoſed of Europeans and Natives, conſiſting of 6000 men, were obliged, after being greatly diſtreſſed, to enter into a hard treaty with the enemy, whoſe army amounted to upwards of 60,000 men, principally Natives, to ſave themſelves from the mortification of being made priſoners. That the terms were ſo bad for the Company, that the Governor of Bombay would not comply with any part of it, though hoſtages were left for its performance. That an American brig, with one hundred and eight hogſheads of tobacco, from Virginia, bound to France, had been carried into Liverpool. That an American privateer had been ſunk on the Iriſh coaſt, by two Britiſh frigates. That a French tranſport with 300 officers and ſoldiers, bound from France to the Weſt-Indies, had been carried into Waterford by the Britiſh ſhip of war Graſhopper. That the Lion Britiſh privateer had taken and carried into Fyal, a Spaniſh ſhip bound from Havanna to Cadiz, with 2,000,000 of dollars on board; and a great quantity of cochineal. That the Unicorn privateer of Guernſey had taken a Spaniſh ſhip, bound from Cadiz to Nantz, worth 40,000l. ſterling. That a Spaniſh ſnow, worth 18,000l. ſterling, bound to Port L'Orient, had been captured by a Britiſh privateer. That an Acapulco ſhip, with immenſe riches, ſaid to amount to 750,000l. ſterling, in hard caſh, beſides ingots of gold and ſilver, had been captured and carried into Limerick, by a Britiſh privateer. That Captain Geſſelin, in a privateer from Guernſey, had taken, and (with the aſſiſtance of the Hannah privateer of London) carried into the ſame port, two French Eaſt-India ſhips, laden with tea, ſilks, china, coffee, indigo, chintz, muſlin, ſeven cheſts of gold duſt, and 600,000 dollars, valued at 250,000l. ſterling. That the value of the veſſels which lay at Limerick, including theſe prizes, and twelve Engliſh Eaſt-Indiamen, which a ſtrong ſquadron had been ſent to convoy to England, amounts to more than four millions and a half ſterling.

To be SOLD, by the Subſcriber,

THE LOT and HOUSE he now lives in, near the two Mile Stone on the Frankford Road. Enquire of Mr. ALEXANDER TOD, Merchant, in Front-ſtreet, or of

¶ RICHARD FARMAR.

THE Members of the Society for the relief of poor and diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their Widows and Children, are deſired to attend their General Meeting, at the Coffee-houſe, on Monday Evening, the 3d January next, at Six o'Clock, to chooſe twelve Managers and a Treaſurer for the enſuing Year.

December 27, 1779.

HARMAN AND LEWIS

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their STORE, near the DRAW-BRIDGE,

CAMBRICS,
NARROW LACE,
LINENS,
CHECKS,
TAPES,
KNIVES and FORKS,
SPANISH SUGAR in Boxes,
LOAF SUGAR,
And excellent CLARET in Bottles. ¶

A ſmall Quantity of Braſs Wire,

Of ſuitable ſizes for Bruſh-makers, drawing-wire, button ſhanks, ſieves, riddles, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

NATHAN and DAVID SELLERS,

In Sixth ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, Philadelphia; where may be had, as uſual,

WOOL-CARDS, of the beſt quality,

By Wholeſale and Retail. ¶

SIXTY POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN, on the 30th of November ult. at night, from off the tenter hooks of the ſubſcriber, the following Pieces, all of a brown colour, viz. One piece of cloth, 13 yards, not raiſed nor ſhorn, marked IV at the corner with woolen yarn, numbered thus C7XIII; two pieces of linſey, one 11 yards the other 9, both marked Iq with cloth letters ſewed on, numbered thus CLX; one piece of linſey, 3 yards, number CC. The number on each piece is with linen thread. Any perſon ſecuring the goods and thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Thirty Pounds for either, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Soleburry, Bucks County. † JONAS INGHAM.

New-London, December 21, 1779.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, but ſuppoſed the latter, from Back Creek Mill, Cæcil county, Maryland, on the 11th of November laſt, A Black HORSE, five years old next ſpring, 14½ hands high, trots and canters, lofty carriage, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, ſwitch mane and tail, and ſome ſaddle marks on his Back. Whoever ſecures horſe and thief, ſo that the thief be brought to juſtice, and the ſubſcriber gets his horſe again, ſhall have the above reward, or *One Hundred Dollars* for the horſe only, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JONATHAN EVANS,

Mill-wright, Cheſter County, State of Pennſylvania. ‖

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Richland townſhip, Bucks county, in the night of the 25th ult. a bay HORSE, branded on the near buttock C. A. perceptible only when he is wet, about ſeven years old, 15 hands high, has a large ſtar on his forehead, and a broad ſnip on his noſe, one or both hind feet white, a natural pacer, but trots occaſionally, ſhort ſwitch tail, which he carries high, is remarkably fine ſpirited and high carriaged. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid thief and horſe, that the thief may be brought to juſtice, and delivers the horſe to the ſubſcriber, or to Robert L. Hooper, jun. D. Q. M. G. in Eaſton, or any of his deputies, ſhall receive the above reward, or for the horſe only Three Hundred Dollars, and reaſonable charges, paid by THEOPHILUS FOULKE, P. C. F.

December 27, 1779. ¶

Philadelphia, December 29, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of James Brooke, in Limerick townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 12th inſtant, (December) A Dark Brown HORSE, about 15 hands high, and about ten years old, has neither brand nor ear mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ BENJAMIN BROOKE, on the premiſes.

BLANK BOOKS, ruled and plain; fine Writing Paper; Dilworth's and Pennſylvania Spelling-Books, in large or ſmall Quantities; New-England and Manſon's Primers; Seaman's Daily Aſſiſtant; and Large and Pocket Almanacks for 1780,

TO BE SOLD BY

JOSEPH CRUIKSHANK,

PRINTER, in Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, oppoſite Elbow-Lane,

Who buys LINEN RAGS.

RICE, by the barrel or quantity,

And INDIGO,

To be SOLD by

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,

At his STORE. ‡

Juſt imported in the Sloop FAVOURITE, now lying at the upper ſide of Market-ſtreet Wharff,

A Quantity of ALLOM SALT,

And TO BE SOLD by

JOSEPH CARSON.

THE CLERK of the Market, in purſuance of his duty, and ſpecial direction to enforce the laws preventing abuſes in the Markets and ſale of proviſion, now gives this public notice, That he is reſolved to proſecute any perſons offending againſt the laws, without reſpect of perſons: And that none may plead ignorance in future, thinks proper to inform them, in this public manner, what actions are by law made offences, and how puniſhable, viz.

Firſt. The purchaſing any proviſions or victuals whatſoever, for the food of man, at their own houſes, in the ſtreets, at any wharves, taverns, ferry-houſes, or other places than the public Market-houſes.

Secondly. The making any bargain for any ſuch proviſions or victuals, before the ſame ſhall be brought for ſale into the public Markets.

Thirdly. The endeavouring to enhance the price of the above articles, or diſſuading any perſons from bringing their proviſions to Market for ſale.

Fourthly. The purchaſing the above articles to ſell again, within four miles of the Court-Houſe, except they are tavern-keepers, butchers acting in their trade, or huckſters after 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

The puniſhments inflicted by law are, for the firſt offence a forfeiture of the value of the articles foreſtalled or regrated, and impriſonment for two months; and accumulated puniſhments for a repetition of the offences.

The great advantages the inhabitants of the city, as well as thoſe of the country, would reap from obſerving theſe regulations, would ſoon make all compulſion of law unneceſſary: But the ſubſcriber is reſolved to do his duty in this reſpect; and after this notification, no citizen can take it hard if he or his ſervant, found in the breach of the law, are proſecuted. And he expects that ſuch of the inhabitants as wiſh to ſee abuſes prevented, and a fair general plan of ſale promoted, will not only comply ſtrictly with the law themſelves, but diſcountenance, and enable the ſubſcriber to puniſh, thoſe who do otherwiſe.

ROBERT SMITH, Clerk.

AT a meeting of the Magiſtrates of the city and county of Philadelphia, the 17th December, 1779, taking into conſideration the price allowed by Act of Aſſembly for Sweeping Chimneys, being not ſufficient to engage a proper number of Sweeps for that purpoſe at this ſeaſon of the year, do agree to allow EIGHT DOLLARS for the Sweeping of every Chimney, from this day to the firſt of February next. JOHN ORD, Preſident.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

In Burlington county, near Mount-Holly.

AN excellent Bay STALLION, for covering and riding; he trots and canters exceeding well: Called Jupiter, riſing five years old, full fourteen hands and a half high, and is well made in proportion to his height. His ſire is a Briton's colt, and is warranted to be a ſound horſe. ¶ 1w. JOSEPH BUDD, junior.

December 17, 1779.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, A certain JOHN ROBERTS, a mill-wright by trade, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a fair complexion, with his hair tied behind; he wore when he went away light coloured clothes, rode a ſmall ſorrel horſe, and is ſuppoſed to be gone to North-Carolina. Whoever takes up the ſaid John Roberts, and delivers him in any goal, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall have the reward of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, paid by

JAMES UNDERWOOD.

¶ Conſtable of the townſhip of Merion.

December 15, 1779.

TO BE LETT,

And entered on immediately,

The BUNCH of GRAPES Tavern,

In Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets: Enquire of JOHN BENEZET, at the North-Eaſt Corner of Front and Pine-ſtreets. ‡

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, on the third night of December, a light BAY HORSE, fourteen hands and a half high, five years old riſing ſix, he has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and is what they call deer-hipt, is remarkably high on the ſhoulder, looks very gloomy when going to be catched, and is ill to take the bits; he is a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Horſe, ſo that the owner gets him again, ſhall receive SIXTY DOLLARS, or the above Reward for Horſe and Thief, and reaſonable charges, paid by

* ANDREW OLIPHANT.

New-Caſtle, November 22, 1779.

WHEREAS the meſſuages, lands, goods and chattels of Charles Gordon, Jacob Dirrickſon, Joſhua North, John Allman, Chriſtopher Willſon, John Gregory and Iſaac Attwood, all late of the county aforeſaid, forfeited to the Delaware State by virtue of an Act of Aſſembly thereof, have been ſold by the Commiſſioner appointed for that purpoſe. This is therefore to notify all perſons claiming any right or title to, intereſt in, or profits ariſing out of any meſſuages, lands or tenements, ſold as the property of any of the perſons afore-named, or having any accounts, debts or demands againſt any of the ſaid perſons, that the Juſtices of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of New-Caſtle will ſit at the Court-houſe in the town of New-Caſtle, on Wedneſday, the 19th of January next, as well to receive the claims of any perſon or perſons reſpecting the title of any meſſuages, lands or tenements, or any part thereof, ſo ſold as aforeſaid, as to adjuſt and ſettle any accounts, debts, dues or demands againſt all or any of the perſons aforenamed, whoſe eſtates have become forfeited as aforeſaid, according to the directions of an act of Aſſembly of the ſaid State.

By order of the Court aforeſaid,

GUNNING BEDFORD, Prothonotary.

Philadelphia, December 10, 1779.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's paſture in the Northern Liberties, near this City, a brown milch COW, having a white ſpot in her forehead, white acroſs her ſhoulders, with a brown ſpot in the white, white under her belly, and alſo white hind feet and tail; ſhe is a remarkable ſmall cow, and the horns particularly are very ſmall and bending inwards, and has a very large bag. Whoever will bring the ſaid cow to the ſubſcriber ſhall have the above reward of Forty Dollars, and reaſonable charges; and whoever will give him information where the ſaid cow may be found ſhall receive Thirty Dollars reward, from

‡ WILLIAM VAN PHUL.

CAME to the Plantation of JOHN HANNIS, in Paſſyunk townſhip, two ſmall BULLS. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

CAME to the PLANTATION of the SUBSCRIBER, in Cheltenham townſhip, about the twentieth of laſt month, a large WHITE HORSE. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away. THOMAS CARROLL. *Dec.* 10. *

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may in anywiſe concern, That NATHANIEL FALCONER and JOHN REDMAN preferred a petition to the Honourable the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, ſome time ſince, praying a law might paſs for ſhutting up a road laid out through Nathaniel Falconer's land, in the townſhip of the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, from the Wiſſahiccon road to another road leading from the Falls of Schuylkill to Germantown. So that all thoſe who think themſelves injured by it, are deſired to make their objections at the next ſitting of the General Aſſembly, and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a law ſhould not paſs for ſhutting up the ſaid road. *6w.

WHEREAS the Honourable the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania hath been pleaſed to appoint the ſubſcriber Auctioneer of the city of Philadelphia, according to an act of General Aſſembly paſſed the 26th ult. entituled, "An Act for the effectual ſuppreſſion of public auctions and vendues, &c. HE therefore takes this earlieſt opportunity of informing the public: And that his ſtore, at the corner of Front and South-ſtreets, will be open for the reception of all ſuch goods as are to be diſpoſed of agreeable to ſaid act, where conſtant attendance will be given, until a more centrical ſtore can be procured, which will be as ſoon as poſſible. He likewiſe will give his attendance at the Coffee-houſe (in Coffee-houſe hours) when he may be ſpoke with, attend ſales there, or where it may beſt ſuit the owners of ſuch property as the ſaid act admits of for ſale. And the public may be aſſured that, with a ſtrict adherence to ſaid act, every thing for their ſatisfaction reſpecting ſaid office will be done, in the power of their moſt obedient humble ſervant,

Dec. 4, 1779. WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer. ‡

Eaſt Whiteland, Cheſter County, December 3, 1779.

CAME to the ſtables of the ſubſcriber, on the 24th day of November laſt, a ſorrel MARE, ſuppoſed to be five years old this graſs, neither brand nor ear-mark, has a ſmall blaze down her forehead, trots altogether. The owner is deſired to come to the ſign of Admiral Warren, on Lancaſter road, prove his property, pay charges and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold, agreeable to the laws of this State.

§ PETER MATHER.

TUTORS WANTED,

In the ſeveral SCHOOLS *of the* UNIVERSITY *in PHILADELPHIA.*

TUTORS, qualified to teach the *Latin Language*, *Engliſh*, *Writing*, *Arithmetic* and the *Mathematics*, are wanted at the Univerſity in Philadelphia. Such Perſons as ſhall think proper to offer their Services in this Seminary of Learning, which it is intended ſhall be put on the moſt reſpectable Footing, are deſired to apply to the Rev. Dr. EWING, the Rev. Mr. WHITE, and the Rev. Mr. WEIBERG, a Committee appointed by the Truſtees for this Purpoſe.

WAS impreſſed by Samuel Boutcher, Waggon-maſter, living in the Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia county, A light brown ſtray HORSE, about eight years old, a few white hairs on his forehead, and grey hairs at the root of his tail, a natural pacer. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold according to law.

Nov. 3, 1779. SAMUEL BOUTCHER.

An Office for the Sale of Real Eſtates

IS now kept by the ſubſcribers, in Race-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, where deeds, wills, mortgages, bonds and other inſtruments of writing are carefully and accurately drawn, by and under the direction and inſpection of Peter Thomſon, who has had long experience in that buſineſs, and who will, upon application, carefully examine titles to lands, and point out the defect, if any, to the poſſeſſors of deeds, and inform ſuch what will be neceſſary to remedy ſuch defect.

All perſons having real eſtates, ſuch as houſes and lots, plantations, meadow-ground, paſture lots, yearly rent-charges, and improved and unimproved lands to ſell and diſpoſe of, are deſired to give in writing a true deſcription of the houſes, improvements and quality of the lands and lots, and the loweſt prices they will take, in order that purchaſers may have an opportunity of ſpeedy information, attended with as little trouble as poſſible, and contracts confirmed without delay, by applying to either of the ſubſcribers at their office, or at the Coffee-houſe. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour them in placing their money out at intereſt, may be aſſured they will take the greateſt care in procuring them undoubted ſecurity by mortgage or otherwiſe. And they beg leave to return their thanks to thoſe gentlemen in particular who have favoured them with the ſale of their real eſtates, &c. and requeſt a continuance of their favour, and ſhall at all times be obliging to purchaſers.

PETER THOMSON,
RICHARD ARMITT.

N. B. They have houſes and lots in and near the city of Philadelphia, and divers plantations and tracts of land in Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, Delaware and Virginia States, for ſale. ‡

THE Commiſſioners for the city and county of Philadelphia, take this method to inform the taxable inhabitants of ſaid county of the days of appeal, and where held, for the firſt Continental Tax for the Year 1779.

For Lower Merion, Lower Dublin, Kingſeſſing and Paſſyunk, in the upper chamber of the Court-houſe, on Monday, the 27th December 1779.

For Blockley, Oxford, Briſtol and Cheltenham, on Tueſday the 28th.

For North, High Street and Upper Delaware Wards, on Wedneſday the 29th.

For Dock, Walnut, Cheſtnut and Lower Delaware Wards, on Thurſday the 30th.

For the Northern Liberties, Eaſt and Weſt, and Moyamenſing, on Friday the 31ſt.

For Mulberry, South and Middle Wards, on Monday, the 10th of January next.

For the following townſhips, at the houſe of Jacob Wentz, jun. in Worceſter townſhip; viz.

For Providence, Marlborough, Frederick, Upper and Lower Salford, Upper Hanover and Hatfield townſhips, on Tueſday, the 4th of January next.

For Douglaſs, Upper Merion, Whitpain, Frankford and New Hanover, Limerick, Perkiomen and Skippack, Gwinedth, Montgomery and Franconia townſhips, on Wedneſday, the 5th of January.

For Plymouth, Norriton, Worceſter and Towamenſing townſhips, on Thurſday, the 6th.

For the remaining townſhips at the houſe of John Heſſer, in Germantown, viz.

For Upper Dublin, Horſham, Whitemarſh, Roxborough, Biberry and Springfield townſhips, on Friday, the 7th of January next.

For Germantown, Manor of Moreland and Abington townſhips, on Saturday, the 8th.

The appeals to begin each day at nine o'clock in the morning.

All perſons having eſtates in townſhips or wards where they do not reſide will take notice, that there is no tranſfer of property, each eſtate muſt pay the tax in the townſhip or ward where it is. It is expected that all perſons intending to appeal will attend on the days appointed, as they cannot be heard any other time, it being abſolutely neceſſary that the tax be collected and paid into the Treaſury with the utmoſt expedition.

By Order of the Board,

GEORGE HONEY, junior, Clerk.

CAME to the plantation of the Subſcriber, living in Upper Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 11th of November, 1779, A BAY HORSE. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JACOB HONNOLD. ¶

WAS taken up near the Swedes Church, a ſorrel MARE, ſuppoſed to be about ſix years old, without brand or ear-mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold in a ſhort time, by

§ JAMES SHILLINGFORD.

In CONGRESS, October 30, 1779.

RESOLVED, That the Managers be directed to make ſale of the Tickets of the Third Claſs of the Lottery of the United States without delay; that the drawing thereof commence the firſt day of March next, and be compleated as ſoon as may be; and that the tickets then unſold be the property and at the riſk of the ſaid States. *Extract from the Minutes,*

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Lottery-Office, November 2, 1779.

IN Conſequence of the above Reſolve the Managers give this public notice, that on the firſt day of March next the Drawing of the Lottery will commence at the Old City Vendue Store, and be continued from day to day with all poſſible expedition until finiſhed. Such perſons therefore as chooſe to become purchaſers are to apply before ſaid date, at the different Offices throughout the United States.

Philadelphia Manufacture.

TO BE SOLD by the Subſcriber, at his Manufactory in South-Alley, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, and between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets, on Hudſon's Square, an Aſſortment of Coatings, Blanketing, Saggathies, Jeans, Everlaſtings, &c. Spinners employed as uſual, by

‡5w. SAMUEL WETHERILL, junior.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.